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*C. A. Volley*  
*1819 D*  
**CHRYSALE;**

OR, THE

**ADVENTURES OF A GUINEA.**

WHEREIN ARE EXHIBITED

**VIEWS OF SEVERAL STRIKING SCENES,**

WITH

**CURIOUS AND INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE  
MOST NOTED PERSONS IN EVERY RANK OF LIFE,  
WHOSE HANDS IT PASSED THROUGH,**

IN

**AMERICA, ENGLAND, HOLLAND, GERMANY,  
AND PORTUGAL.**

—Hold the Mirror up to Nature,  
To shew Vice its own image, Virtue its own likeness,  
And the very age and body of the times  
His form and pressure.

SHAKESPEARE.

*Qui capit, ille facit.*

**BY AN ADEPT.**

**VOL. II.**

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**NEW-YORK:**

**PUBLISHED BY DAVID HUNTINGTON,**

**S. Marks, printer.**

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**1816.**



THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.  
1898

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE circumstances in which the *Adventures of a Guinea* fell into the hands of the Editor, as explained in the General Preface, accounts for this, and the former additions to that work.

The uncommon favour with which the first edition, imperfect as it was, was received, encouraged him to spare no pains for the recovery of the rest of the Manuscript; though his success however in this attempt exceeded his expectations, fear of the prejudice, in general too justly, entertained against *Continuations*, prevented his publishing, in the second edition, any more of what he had recovered, than could be added without enhancing the price. But as the sale of so many numerous impressions, since that addition, has entirely removed every shadow of such fear, he thinks it would be injustice to the public to withhold the rest from them any longer.

As to the objections made to *Continuations*, that they are written after the first design is completed, and when the imagination is exhausted, it can by no means effect the following sheets, which are really a *Restitution of the Original*, not an addition of any thing new; as will plainly appear to the judicious reader, who will find the same scope of imagination, the same spirited freedom, and depth of remark in every period of these volumes, which so eminently distinguished the former; and trace the genuine connection through the whole.

For one great disadvantage, which these volumes lie under, candour will make the just allowance, when the occasion of it is considered,

This is the printing of these parts, thus detached, and by themselves, with only references to the places, where they follow in the context of the former volumes; by which means they lose the advantage of the general Fable.

or as I may say, *Machine*, which so happily introduces and supports the whole, and of which no more could be recovered; all, but what was at first published, being cancelled by the orthodoxy of the pretended clergyman, into whose hands the Manuscript unfortunately fell, who spared no more than was indispensibly necessary to open the design\*.

Had the Editor attended solely to his own interest, it would have suggested to him to have published this, as he did the former edition, inserted regularly according to the Connection; as the established reputation of the Work would ensure the sale of the whole, even to those, who had before purchased the former volumes. But this was an artifice he was incapable of using; and he chose to publish these volumes in this manner, rather than incur the least suspicion of so mercenary a design. He hopes therefore, that a disadvantage occasioned by such a delicate disinterestedness will not be looked upon as a defect; and that the whole will be viewed together, before any part is accused of abruptness, or want of uniformity to the general design.

The absurdity, and injustice of levelling the general reproof of vice, against particular persons, and tracing to real characters a work of mere imagination, are too glaring to require proof. Mr. Addison, in the instance he has given in one of his *Spectators*, of the *whole Duty of Man*, has shown that the best book that ever was written (humanly speaking) is liable to be construed into a scandalous libel, by such a *perversion*.

The Editor of this Work has the satisfaction to see that whatever injurious attempts of that kind were at first made against it, they have not been able to prejudice it in the opinion of the public, as appears from the great and continued demand for it, for so many years. Defamation may please the malignancy of Man for a day; but it must be merit that can stand the test of time. Such insinuations are long since forgot, because unsupported by truth; as will all of the same nature, which may be made against the volumes now offered to the public, while the merit of them shall remain for the entertainment and instruction of ages,

\* See the General Preface.

# CHRYSAI ;

OR, THE

## ADVENTURES OF A GUINEA.

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### CHAP. I.

*Introduction.* CHRYSAI enters into a new service. His master finds an ingenious excuse for returning home ; but is unexpectedly stopt short by the way. In the common course of business, CHRYSAI changes his service : Character of his new master.

(THERE being a war between Spain and England, CHRYSAI in the shape of a *Doubloon* is presented by a Spanish governor to the captain of an English man of war cruising off the coast of Mexico. in return for his quitting his station to give him an opportunity of sending the treasure to Europe.)

“As this was a compliment of great consequence to the Spaniards, the captain had been so handsomely considered for it, that his desires were satisfied, and he only wished to be safe at home to enjoy the wealth he had so happily acquired.”—*Vol. 1.—Page 58.*

ent though he might be  
for him to find some pretence  
contrary to his duty, the time  
for his continuing on that station  
ad.

proper knowledge of the world is never  
expedients. He immediately came to a  
standing with the master of the ship, who  
suddenly at midnight with an account that her  
was loose, and the rest of the officers between sleep  
waking formally signing his report without  
he bore away directly for home with an happy  
anticipating in imagination the enjoyment of all the  
sures, which he had hitherto looked at with a long  
from a distance.

When man, confiding in his own wisdom, qu  
straight path to strike out a nearer to his wishes, he  
erally blunders into that which leads directly to the  
appointment. My master had not proceeded man  
on his voyage, when he fell in one morning just  
dawn, with a mighty fleet, from which it was imp  
for him to escape. His anxiety made him instantl  
clude them enemies. He cursed his fate in the bit  
of his soul, and leaving the care of the ship to his o  
pretended to be sick, and threw himself on his bed i  
nies little short of despair. "Was it for this?" (ex  
ed he wringing his hands, and gnashing his teeth)  
it for this I betrayed my trust, and favoured the e  
whom I was sent to distress?—For this did I put m  
our in the power of a venal wretch, and desert my s  
in direct disobedience to my orders? But I am just  
warded! I have stopped at nothing to gather wealt  
now I lose that and my liberty together. May  
villain meet the same fate!"

But the severity of his distress lasted not long  
soon as it was clear day, the fleet which caused hi  
was found to be English; the moment he was infor  
which he recovered from his sickness, and putting t  
face he could upon the matter went to wait upon th  
miral.

*Though the fleet which the Admiral commanded*

mistakably superior to any that could possibly<sup>3</sup> be opposed to it, he was so desirous of every addition of strength, that he received my master with evident pleasure; and never enquiring what had been the cause of his quitting his station, informed him whither they were going, and congratulated him on the opportunity he should have of making this fortune.

But this opportunity, promising as it might appear, had no temptations for my master, whose thoughts were turned another way. However, to carry off the chagrin which he could not conceal, he expressed his concern in the strongest terms at not being able to bear a part in so glorious an enterprise, and produced the report of the condition of his ship, by which she was represented to be incapable of service, the reason, as he alledged, for his having quitted his proper station. This instantly changed the whole scene. The Admiral assuming all the consequence of his unbounded authority, answered with a supercilious look, that he would order the ship to be surveyed by the proper officers, and then turned away without deigning to take any farther notice of him.

As this was no more than my master had expected, his knowledge of the world, which brought him into the scrape, soon suggested the proper means for preventing any disagreeable consequences from it. Accordingly, when the survey was regularly made next morning, he was honourably acquitted; but the master of the ship was broke for his error, and the other officers severely rebuked, for not having examined his report before they signed it.

In the course of these transactions, I changed my service for that of the Admiral's Agent for his own private affairs, who directly gave me to the Admiral in some dealings between them.

When I entered into the possession of my new master, he was lolling in a listless manner on a sofa, in his state-room, where every art was exerted to counteract nature, and elude the mid-day heat, in one of the fiercest climates of the Torrid Zone. A gown of thinnest silk hung loosely over his large limbs; the radiance of the Sun was softened by shades of linen drawn before the open windows, and kept constantly wet to cool the air as it entered through

them; and every disagreeable flavour was drove most delicate perfumes.

The contrast between such magnificent luxurious condition of those, whose numbers made him shewed in the most glaring light the infatuation in displaying such temptations to its own destruction the most implicit obedience to laws could have posed proof to.

The awkwardness with which my master bore shewing that it was not natural to him, I look his past life to see by what illustrious actions he rose to such an exalted station; but to my surprise that the foundation of his fortune had been not a phlegmatic indolence, and servility of soul towards his superiors to entrust power in his hands apprehension of its raising him to a consequence clash with their designs on any future occasion.

I see you are astonished that a person of such a nature should ever engage in active scenes, or be entitled to the conduct of an enterprise so opposite to his nature as to make success improbable. To unexperienced such things must seem unaccountable; but the acquaintance with the ways of man, would soon lead you to greater absurdities. The convenience of not the genius of the child, is in general the consideration in the choice of a profession on which success of life depends; and this is the reason why he is eminent in things so easy to be eminent in; at length a person may have it in his power to question which he did not choose, it is too late for him to change another, and therefore he plods on with habit and routine, not knowing what else to do with himself.

This may remove your surprise as far as it concerns my master's first entering into, and continuing in such a course of life. As to his fitness for so difficult and arduous command, that was the thing least thought of when he was entrusted to him. The insignificance of his talents and his servility to his superiors, pointed him out as a person proper for their purpose, as they not being them secure that he would not go beyond their limits would also put it in their power to arrogate to

merit of success, or lay the blame of miscarriage upon  
 1; and for these great qualifications only did they chuse  
 1 on this occasion to execute the design of another,  
 o had been guilty of the unpardonable crime of shewing  
 t he knew more than themselves, and whose penetra-  
 a and activity of soul might too probably have made  
 1 see through their designs, and push matters farther  
 n was consistent with them.

## CHAP. II.

*lives of the enterprise in which CHRYSAL's master was  
 ngaged. In a private conference between him and his  
 gent, some curious secrets, in a business not generally  
 understood, are laid open, and a seeming contradiction  
 naturally reconciled.*

WHENEVER England is at war with any of her neigh-  
 urs, the effects are felt to the extremities of the globe.  
 e armament which my master now commanded was sent  
 inst one of the most important and wealthiest settle-  
 nts of the Spaniards in that part of the world, not in-  
 d with an ambitious design of annexing it to the state  
 reimbursing any part of the expenses of the war, but  
 rely to distress the enemy by its destruction, and en-  
 h those immediately employed in the conquest; the pros-  
 t of which, and the consequent schemes to accomplish  
 so entirely engrossed the attention of them all, except  
 master, that they disregarded the difficulties, and ran  
 eagerly into the dangers of the attempt, though such  
 l so many as were sufficient to have damped the ardour  
 ny beings directed by reason, and not insensible to the  
 t principle of human action, that his phlegmatic dispo-  
 on was no impediment to their success, as it left them  
 liberty to pursue such measures as the instant occasion  
 ould shew to be expedient, without the delay of consul-  
 g him.——I say, “except my master;” for not  
 the cares of so extensive a command, all the hurry and



bustle around him could ever ruffle the character or nation of his mind.

He was just awoke from his noon-tide nap, and the agent laid the bag in which I was upon his table with some papers. The chink of the gold intrusted his attention "Eh!" (said he rubbing and yawning) "what is it o'clock?"—And being "Ay!" (continued he, stretching and yawning) "I thought I had overslept myself, I am so heavy climate is fit for nothing but sleeping."—The languidly, "What papers are these?" (said he) "I say, I would not be troubled about business?" "I your own accounts, for the out sets of this expedition" (answered the agent) "which if you please you be look over now, as we shall have others to attend I am sorry to say it does not answer your expectation but the people alledged that they had been made to extravagantly for their contracts, that it was in for them to sink the qualities of the stores, so lo we able to give you any thing on that account, so your profit is reduced to the one article of *short-tails* in this too every Captain must go *snacks*."

"Not able to give me any thing!" said the man who had been roused from his lethargic indifference at the first mention of his own affairs, "They lie, the drels; and I'll make them know it. The sick-lies that they have sunk them with a vengeance, and every degree of reason; and if they think I'll co their murdering the men, without having any share profit, they shall find themselves damnably out reckoning: And therefore do you go to every Fleet, and bid them to have a survey privately the worst stores, to produce when I call for it. I them *come down*, and handsomely too; or they spent it."—

"But sir," (replied the Clerk) "is not there danger they may discover the affair of the *short tale*, in for such an attack; and that they who made the with them may be so offended as to hinder you ever employed again?"

"I care not!" (returned the Admiral, clapping

a-kimbo) "I care not for their being offended!—Not I! I don't desire to be employed. If I mind my *hits* this time, I shall be as rich as the best of them, and will stay at home, and take my ease, as well as they: and as to what you say of their discovering the affair of the *short tale*, that only shews your ignorance. They would lose more by that, than I should, as they have made every thing so damn'd bad, and are paid for the whole complement. Besides, don't you consider whom they are to complain to? No! No! We shall hardly expose one another! Things and things hang together too close for that! One is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire."

"But may not they spread stories abroad, which may injure your character with the public?"—

"My character, do you say? Not in the least. Such stories effect only the *Clerks*, and such low people, whose *perquisites* those things are reputed to be, and who only appear in them; but that can't be said to injure them neither, for what Clerk ever had a character that could be injured! Hah! Hah! Hah! So that your care for character forsooth is quite unnecessary! Do what you will, you cannot suffer in that. All you have to do is to mind your business, and when you have got money, no one will enquire about your character."

"Then, sir, I presume the account must stand open as it is, till we go back, to settle those affairs."—

"Aye!—Or stay! You may leave it with me. It will amuse me to look it over when I have nothing else to do! And you may pay in whatever money you have got too. I can give you a receipt on account."

"That's right sir," (said the Clerk turning back, as recollecting himself) "I should be glad to know what *poundage* you will require of the gutlers for the provisions they shall take on shore. Several of them have applied to me to know."

"Only twenty shillings in the pound! (answered the Admiral) *Cent. per. cent.* on the first cost."

"Perhaps, sir," (replied the Clerk) "You don't consider that the General will expect *his composition* too."

"Well! and what is his composition to me? Let them give him as much more if they will. They can afford it

well enough. They may charge as high as they please, their customers cannot help themselves. They must pay any price, rather than starve, since they have no where else to go.

"But you need not give yourself any concern about it. The general and I have agreed to act in concert, and divide equally between us every profit that can be made while we continue together, so that all you have to do is to meet *his private Agent*, and settle matters with him.

"I am very glad you have come to a good understanding with each other!" (said the Agent, applying equally to the Admiral, what he really meant of himself.) "It would otherwise have been impossible to avoid disagreements, as your interests would have clashed in so many instances, than which nothing can be more dangerous in such affairs as ours, for fear of improper discovery but where all parties understand each other rightly, business goes on with pleasure and success."

These weighty matters being thus adjusted, the Agent withdrew, when my master walked a turn or two about his great cabin, and then opening the money-bag, and telling the contents, put a few pieces, among which was, into his pocket, and locked up the rest in his strong box, after which he threw himself again on the sofa, and rested after the fatigue of so much business.

You seem at a loss how to reconcile the sentiments which my master discovered in this conference, with the luxury and magnificence of every thing about him. If they contradict not each other in the least. In the transactions with his Agent, he shewed the genuine motions of his heart; but with the other he has nothing to do. They are entirely at the expense of the public, though in a manner not obvious to every eye, being a kind of tax established by custom on the Purser's of men of war, under the appearance indeed of a *present* to their commanders, but in reality as a *bribe* for conniving at their impositions: and this tax it is that enables those commanders to live up to their rank, which their just pay would never do: a striking instance of that wise oeconomy, which to save a penny lays a man under a necessity of stealing a pound.

## CHAP. III.

*The behaviour of CHRYSAL's master on hearing an interesting piece of news, with his concise method of conducting an enterprise. CHRYSAL changes his service for that of a person of a very different character. An eloquent speech produces the usual effects of eloquence.*

MY master had not passed his time long in this agreeable manner, when the officer next to him in command entered hastily, and told him in a transport of joy, that the man at his mast-head, had made the land.

"What land?" (said my master, unmoved at the news, or the manner in which it was delivered by the other whose eyes flashed fire as he spoke) "What land does he make?"

"The place of our destination!" (replied the officer :) "I had just then taken an observation myself, and am convinced I am right."—

"Well then" (returned my master) "if you are sure it is the place, here are your instructions. You are to lead the van, and cover the landing, about which proper directions will be given by the General: When that is done you shall have farther orders."—Then swelling with the thought of his own consequence, and resolving to support his dignity by an uncommon effort of generosity, "Has the fellow who made the land (said he) been rewarded for his news?"

"Not yet" (answered the officer) "the moment I heard it, I ran up myself to the mast-head, and as soon as I was convinced it was true, flew to acquaint you,—but I shall remember him, when I go back."

"And pray when you do, give him this in my name," (replied my master, putting his hand into his pocket; and reaching me to him :) "the men's spirits must be kept up. We shall have warm work of it; warm work!"—

"Glorious work!" (added the officer) "the trophies of your fame will now be established in the opposite extremities of the globe. Few attain such happiness."

"Aye!" (said the Admiral, puffing and sweating with the sense of his great achievements) "I have done something to be talked of in more places than one. I have en-

endured the severities of various climates. But my  
bear every thing in the service of our country ! We  
bear every thing without complaining."

"Have you any farther commands, sir?" (said the  
captain) "It is proper I should be on board. I see several  
the ships have now made the signal of seeing land."

"Nothing more at this time" (answered the Admiral).  
"You have your orders, and will take the best method  
execute them. If you should be at a loss at any  
you may apply to me. I shall be in my proper station  
in the rear, attentive to every thing that is doing."

My new master on this withdrew, leaving the Admiral  
to enjoy the contemplation of his own consequence, and  
keep himself cool till dinner.

If the indolence of my late master was inconsistent with  
his station, the activity of my present seemed to exceed  
the abilities of an human being. The moment he got on  
his own ship he made a signal for all the Captains in his  
division, and the General, to come on board him ; and then  
ordering his ship's crew to be called aft, he went to the  
barricadoes, and waving his hat over his head, "Courage,  
my lads (said he) the day is ours. The Admiral has given  
us leave to take yonder town with all the treasure in it, so  
that we have nothing to do now, but make our fortunes as  
fast as we can, for the place can never hold out against us.  
The Purser will give every brave fellow a can of punch to  
drink prosperity to old England, and then we'll go about  
our business with spirit. We shall all be as rich as Jews.  
The place is paved with gold, which the lubberly Dons  
have gathered for us. Old England for ever is the word,  
and the day is ours."

This eloquent harangue had the effect that eloquence  
always has, it transported the hearers out of their senses.  
They answered with three cheers, which made the welkin  
ring, and then went skipping and dancing with joy to get  
their punch, a foretaste of their good fortune, which many  
of them would not have given up for all their expecta-  
tions.

As they were going off, my master happened to see  
among the croud the man who had first discovered the  
land, and calling to him, "Here, ship-mate," (said he,

giving him a Doubloon) "here is something the Admiral has sent you for your good *look-out*; and take this also from me; (giving him another) and I hope to give you an hundred more for hoisting your colours on the top of yonder walls."——

"Aye! noble Captain," (said the Sailor, shrugging his shoulders, and making his best bow) "and so I will, or it shall cost me a worse fall, than from the maintop gallant-mast-head, that is when the ship *takes a heel*! I'll pull down proud Spain, and clap old England in its place."

The spirit which my master shewed in every word and action interested me so far in his favour, that I was pleased at his not having parted with me on this occasion

By this time the General and the Captains were come on board, and being shewn into the great cabin, "Good news, gentlemen," (said my master in an extasy, shaking every one of them by the hand as they entered) "I bring you good news! Yonder is the object of our hopes, the place that is to make our fortunes, and crown us with glory, if it is not our own faults, for the Admiral has given us general orders to proceed in the best manner we can and without losing time or opportunity in waiting to consult him on every occasion; so that if we fail the fault be entirely ours, as I said before, as also will the glory of success."

This news filled them all with the highest spirits. They congratulated each other on a success of which they made no doubt; and having concerted the measures proper to be taken, returned to their ships to carry them into instant execution.

## CHAP. IV.

*A characteristic conference between CHRYSAL's netter, and his friend the general. Remarks on war the causes and consequences of several celebrated battles. A motive not commonly attended to, for courage in soldiers and subaltern officers, accounts politically for some of the most important wrongs which they suffer.*

As soon as the Captains were gone, my master : to the General, for whom he had a particular regard embracing him eagerly, " Now, my dearest friend (he) you will have an opportunity not only of g such glory, as will add lustre to the dignity of your but also of acquiring a fortune to support that d properly. But what is the matter? You do not se fected at the happy prospect! are not you well?"

" Well!" (answered the General, shrugging up his ders) " Yes, I am well enough as yet. but know no long I shall continue so, in this damn'd place, the t which seems to have set you on fire."

" Damn'd place do you call it?" (replied my m vexed to the soul at the manner in which the other s " It will be an happy place for you, if it is not you fault, a much happier place than where I suppose you to be gaming at the coffee-house, or cracking jests fo patron over a bottle. But take care! The eyes of al officers are upon you, and if they should observe this ference it would ruin you forever. They would di attribute it to want of spirit. on the least suspic which your patron would cast you off with contem abhorrence, and never interest himself more in yo half; and you know with what difficulties he obtain command for you; so much indeed, that gratitude t should make you exert yourself if you had no othe tive, as he in a manner staked his character for you, C stir! You will be in no danger. Your post exempt from that. All you have to do is to appear anin and alert; and give your orders with fire. Your o are to encounter all the dangers."

" As for the dangers of war," (returned the Ge

stung by the implication in the latter part of what my master had said) "I disregard them as much as any man. But this damn'd climate is the thing. I hate the thought of fighting with an invisible enemy, of sucking in diseases and death with my breath; and then besides I hate all trouble so much too, that I would this moment give up the prospect of glory, which you seem so struck with, to be at home safe, and at my ease."—But the prospect of gain! Would you give up that too? I have often heard you passionately lament your want of a fortune suitable to your rank, and now you have it in your power to acquire it. But if you miss this opportunity."—

"May I never get another!—No! No! I shall hardly give up that! I will not neglect any thing in my power to acquire a fortune! But what did you mean just now, by saying you'd go yourself in your long-boat to head the men! Sure that is not necessary."—

"Aye! and you must go too for this time! There is no possibility of dispensing with it. But this will be the only night you need stay on shore, or expose yourself to any danger. You may go on board every night after this, and sleep in quiet and safety; for there will be little or no danger by day. All the work must be done by night."—

"My dearest friend, and if I may, I will. It is but saying that the night air does not agree with me, and no one will dare to mutter a word to the contrary."—

"Come then! let us move! The men will do their duty with double spirits, when they see us in earnest. I am as desirous of making and enjoying a fortune as you can be; but would make it with as much credit as possible though; and to convince you that I consult your credit also, your cousin shall go with me, and give out whatever orders I see proper, as if they came immediately from you. Only do not you betray the contrary by your inattention. Consider what immense treasure there is in the place, and what a noble share of it will fall to you."—

"Aye! Aye! Let us but once come to sharing the plunder, and I'll engage to be as alert and attentive as the best of you all. Never fear me at that work. No one shall get the start of me there. As you say I must stay on shore to night, though, I'll just see my *night-dress* put up



ready, to take with me, with a *febrifuge*, two or three *juleps*, and some *ptisane* to guard against the worst, and then I'll be with you; though I wish it were possible for me to avoid going on shore this night! There will be such hurry and confusion in landing the men, that I shall unavoidably put myself in an heat, and that is very dangerous in the night-air; but I'll take a purge in the morning to carry it off."——

"Prithee don't think of such things now. Your officers all expect you, and it is time you were with them, so remember the consequence, and exert yourself with spirit. The success of this affair will enable you to spend the rest of your life as you please."——



## CHAP. V.

*An officer desires to speak with the general, the mention of whom introduces a remarkable instance of ignorance of the world. Anecdotes of the officer; with the bad consequences of a subaltern's attempting to distinguish himself in the army.*

My master then embraced his friend, and each was just going to attend the business of his separate department when a subaltern officer, in one of the regiments under the General's command, desired to speak with him directly on matters of the most earnest importance.

At the mention of the officer's name, the General showed the strongest disgust. "Damn that meddling fellow (said he peevishly) what would he be at now? I suppose this is one of his romantic schemes to *distinguish himself*! I am not at leisure! Let him wait."

"Pray who is this?" (said my master, not a little surprised at the manner in which the General spoke) "An what scheme can he propose, that should give you such offence?"

"He is an hot-headed, ignorant fellow; (answered the General) "who knows so little of the world as to this

rising in the army, by his merit, as he calls it; and for at purpose, not content with doing his duty, is always seeking unnecessary dangers, in order forsooth to *distinguish* himself, though his own experience, as well as general observation, might long since have convinced him of the folly of such a scheme, as he never has been in any action, in which he has not found means to make himself remarkable; and still so far from rising, he has had the mortification to see himself evidently slighted, and younger officers daily put over his head, for no other reason, but because they behaved in a less offensive manner."

—"I don't understand you. What offence can possibly be taken, at a man's striving to distinguish himself in a profession, where emulation is in a manner essential to success?"

—"Perhaps it may in the navy! but shew me, if you can, one instance in the army of a man's rising by that kind of merit! No! No! our rule is directly the contrary. A subaltern's attempting to distinguish himself is an affront to his superiors, not to be forgiven, as it implies a saucy sign of putting himself into competition with them, for the good opinion of the public; and therefore such attempts are always discountenanced. If it were otherwise, a man of fortune or interest would ever enter into the army, as he could not think of enjoying his ease, or shewing prudent regard to his safety, on any occasion, without being liable to be exposed to disgraceful comparisons, by the impertinent assiduity, or rashness of every hot-headed, beggarly fellow, who has no way of being able to live, but by shewing his disregard for life, and all its pleasures. Indeed poverty may possibly seem to be some excuse, for such behaviour; but this man has not that to plead. He is above want, and acts in this manner merely from an ambitious, turbulent spirit, that must be kept under. You seem surprised at what I say; but I'll give you an instance or two of the effects of this very man's passion for *distinguishing himself*, in more ways than one, which will convince you of the necessity of a General's suppressing every tendency to emulation of that kind in the army. "In our last attempt upon the coast of Spain, a young gentleman of family and fortune took a whim to go as a

volunteer with the General, merely to indulge curiosity, and have something to talk of among the ladies, on his turn. As they were on their voyage, the gentleman luckily happened to fall into company, with this officer, who on hearing him talk away carelessly, in the confidence of his great fortune, had the assurance to tell him, that courage did not consist in words; but that when they should meet the enemy, he himself would give him an opportunity of proving his, by keeping him company."

"The gentleman, never considering that his situation in life raised him above emulation with one so much below him, thought such a challenge could not be refused; and accordingly the day that our troops were beat off, in his way to the sea-side unluckily meeting this man, who with his usual design of *distinguishing himself*, had officiously drawn up the company to which he belonged, and which he had so endeared himself to by a mean attention to relieving their wants, when not occasioned by their own faults, that they would follow him any where; and made a stand in a place of such danger that no one but himself, would have thought of taking post there, in order to cover the embarkation of such as could escape; and remembering what had passed between them on board, would needs stop with him, where he was killed by the very first fire of the enemy, as it was the greatest odds, but every one of them must have been, unsupported as they were; though it appeared afterwards, that had the General posted a proper force in that very place at first, or even reinforced him, the retreat might have been made regularly, and the greatest part of the heavy loss which he suffered, saved. But that was no business of this man's; and it was the highest impudence in one of his station, to take such a step, without orders, as must necessarily expose the neglect of his General, and draw disgrace upon him; for which reason any General would rather even lose a battle, than owe it to such means, as must take away the credit of it from him, in that manner."

## CHAP VI.

*ued. The officer acquits himself of the imputation of  
ratitude by a piece of foolish generosity. He persuades  
soldier, who had saved his life, to quit the army, for  
uncommon reason. The consequences of such conduct,  
is an hint of the best qualifications for rising in the army.*

For was this the only instance in which this man's  
on for *distinguishing himself*, was attended with disa-  
ble consequences, on that occasion.

As he was swimming to the boats, (for he had staid  
g to cover the escape of others. that when the re-  
of his little party was at length broke by the whole  
of the enemy's army, and driven to the sea-side,  
was not a boat near to take them off, so that he had  
her way of escaping himself, but by plunging into the  
and swimming after them) he was so encumbered  
his clothes, that he was in the greatest danger of be-  
drowned, which one of his men, who swam better,  
ning to perceive, and knowing by his dress that he  
an officer, he saved him, without distinguishing in  
onfusion of such a situation, who he was.

As soon as the officer came to himself in the boat, (for  
as so near being drowned as to have lost his senses)  
understood what had happened, he turned to the sol-  
and telling him slightly, that it was very well, pro-  
d to exert himself in *his usual officious* manner. in sav-  
s many others, who were in the same circumstances,  
which he had just escaped himself, as he could; while  
s superior officers, who had taken care to get off in  
were refreshing themselves after their fatigue and  
t; without taking any farther notice of the soldier  
had saved him; though every one thought he should  
given the poor fellow a guinea or two at least, in re-  
for his good-nature, and failed not to rail at him loud-  
eglecting it.

Besides the pitifulness and ingratitude of such behaviour,  
was another circumstance that made it look still worse,  
h was that he had had this very soldier severely  
shed for some fault, just before they had embarked on.

this expedition, so that it appeared like persisting in personal malice to him. For he is not satisfied with distinguishing himself only in time of action. Even before the war was thought of, his attention to discipline gave equal offence, as it put every officer in the regiment to the trouble of minding matters, which otherwise they should never have thought about, in order to avoid impertinent comparisons.

"But all the railing of the men and reflections of the officers had no effect upon him. He minded his business with his usual assiduity and strictness, nor ever seemed to think of what had happened during the whole voyage home.

"But this was only affectation, to make what he intended to do the more remarkable. As soon as the troops were landed in England, he ordered the soldier to come one morning to his quarters, and bring his wife with him.

"The common motive for such orders was far from raising him in the opinion of any who heard of it. However many similar instances convincing the soldier that he must obey, they went accordingly; where after a few common questions," "I have sent for you brother soldier," (said the officer) "to make you some return for the service you did me. Here is your discharge from the regiment. You were bred to a good trade, and have had time to be cooled from the follies, which first made you list in the army; and your wife is an industrious honest woman, so that there is no danger but you may do very well in your business, to set you up in which here is an hundred pounds; and so take care of yourself, and God bless you."

"Sir! Sir! noble Sir!" (said the soldier, overcome with such unexpected generosity) "I humbly thank your honour; but why my discharge? I'll never quit you. I'll live and die with you! I'll follow your honour to the mouth of a cannon, I don't desire my discharge."——

"I don't believe you do!" (answered the officer) "nor do I in the least doubt your bravery. But I cannot have you under my command. Your carelessness has often led you into faults, which have obliged me to punish you, as it too probably may again. Now after the service you have done me, I never could bear the thought of having

nished, and I never will have any man under me, all escape punishment, when he commits a fault serves it; so that we must part. My advice to you, friend, is to return to your own country, and follow your business; and if I see that you make a good use of it, I have now given you, I shall be ready to assist you. But if you chuse to continue in the army, your regiment will readily receive you."

"(replied the fellow sobbing and blubbering) since I must not stay with you, I will serve under no other."

Now what do you think was the consequence of this? Why truly, he distinguished himself so much by it, that no other officer met any respect from the soldiers who were continually crying him up for his generosity to excite others to follow his foolish example, and to squander away their money in relieving the distress of a parcel of fellows, whom they have nothing to do with, and the government is obliged to take care of, if they were to do any care, after they are past doing farther service. At last the General shewed proper resentment of such nonsense, and put an officer younger by many years, and of a better head, to reward the pains he had taken to distinguish himself. No! no! that is not the way to rise in the world now a days. Where a man has neither money, nor power, to push him forward, being able to sing a good song, to drink well, or having a handsome wife, or sister with a little degree of humility and complaisance, will avail him more, than all the courage and conduct in romance."



## CHAP. VII.

THE GENERAL's master draws some interesting comparisons between the land and sea services, which account for the different success in them. The officer is admitted, and put under arrest for presuming to do more than his duty.

He remarked that men seldom enquire into the causes

of things continually before their eyes. Hance prevents that curiosity, which is one incentive to knowledge. They have all things; and therefore have never inquired to be so. My master who had long observed never thought of the cause, was at first surprised at what his friend said. After some "afraid what you say is too true" (said sorry for it. The service would go on much otherwise, as you see *ours* does. many of the commanders in which have raised themselves lowest stations, merely by that kind of make such pains to discourage."——

"That may be so" (answered the General case of *your* service, and *ours* is quite different captain of a man of war, when on a separate a General in Chief; and even in a fleet, he immediately collected under his own command from every other, that it is in some measure of a detachment, so that in both cases, he does whatever he thinks proper, without danger to any one else.

"But how should you like to have one of men, or lieutenants, running every minute of vice, or presuming to strike out new methods the ship in a gale of wind, or fighting a battle."

—"Perhaps not very well, without he shewed me the advantage of such new methods should most readily adopt them, without whom they came from. But indeed there is a difference between your service and you have taken notice of, which is that even a stated time a subaltern (a midshipman) any interest be promoted to an higher rank is sufficient for him to acquire a competent knowledge in his business, and which time he can do any thing else, as from the situation of the greatest part of it, (at sea) he has which he can apply himself, and this, emulation, for the exertion of which, the

ately affords them, as you observe, the most advantageous opportunities, may possibly be the reasons, why so many distinguish themselves, (if I may use the word without offence!) among us so gloriously, and with such advantage to their country; while the officers of the army, for want of due encouragement to personal merit become dispirited, and indifferent to the success of a service in which they have no hopes of rising, by any means in their own power."

"A severe remarker might perhaps account for this discouragement to emulation, and neglect of personal merit in the army, from motives not much to the credit of the commanders, and say that as they had not risen by such themselves, they looked with an invidious eye upon them, as a reproach to their own want of both. Indeed it cannot be just to expect, that a General who has spent his life in paying court to a minister, or favourite, or who was preferred only for his interest in Parliament, should understand the minutiae of his duty, and see the necessity of encouraging a merit, the want of which was no obstacle to his own preferment.—But this is an evil beyond our power to redress, though till it is redressed, matters can never go on with that success, which a contrary conduct would make certain.

"However, I think you had better see this gentleman: Perhaps he may have something to inform you of, worth your attention. At any rate it is not proper to throw any damp on courage, at such a time as this."

The General, who seldom disputed my master's opinion, accordingly ordered him to be admitted, and enquiring what was his business, "Sir!" (said the officer) "I come to inform you, that I have discovered a proper place for landing the troops, which I will undertake to make good, with only two hundred men of the regiment to which I belong, against all the force of the enemy, if I am permitted to go directly, before they have time to throw up any works there.—"

"You have discovered, Sir!" (answered the General haughtily) "I do not understand you! Pray when did you make this notable discovery?"—

"Just now, Sir;" (replied the officer, not in the least



disconcerted at the manner in which the General  
"the transport in which I was happening to str  
a-head, I got out a boat, and have reconnoitr  
part of the coast, in the thick of the enemy's fire

—"And pray, who ordered you to reconnoi  
manner?"—

"No one, Sir, I never wait for orders to do  
that I think for the advantage of the service."—

—"Then, Sir, I'll have you to know, that n  
der my command shall take upon him to do  
without orders. He is a good man, who does  
and I desire no more."—

—"But though you may not expressly desir  
hope it is no personal offence to you, for an  
strive to distinguish himself!"

"*Personal offence!* What do you mean, Sir?  
understand you!"—

—"I am surprised at that, Sir! I think my  
pretty plain."—

—"Sir, I care not what you think; but I'll  
bridle your tongue."—

—"Bridle my tongue! That is not in your po  
nor perhaps my hands either, at a proper time.  
what I know to be just; and do what I have a ri  
without being browbeaten by any man."—

—"And so will I, Sir, do what I have a righ  
will this moment put you in arrest, for your  
and keep you there, till you have learned how  
yourself more properly to your superiors."

The General instantly put his threats in e  
sending him bursting with indignation at such tr  
under arrest to the ship to which he belonged.

The conversation between the General and t  
had been carried on so rapidly, that my maste  
any opportunity of interfering. As soon as he v  
"I heartily wish (said he dryly) this affair had  
carried to such extremity. It will have an ugl  
ance at this time, and may be made very bad i  
case of any unforeseen disappointment."

"Why! why! (said the General, scarce recov  
his passion) "How could I help it? Would you

bear to be insulted, and threatened in that manner, without shewing the resentment proper for my station?"——

"By no means; When things had gone so far, I do not see how you could avoid doing what you have done. I only wish you had treated him at first in another manner; and not provoked him beyond his reason. I own I have conceived a favourable opinion of him. He appeared to be actuated by true zeal, and spoke with the cool firmness of a soldier, till he was put off his guard. To be sure there was a great impropriety in his going to reconnoitre in that manner, as it may draw the attention of the enemy that way; but then he might have been told of that, without treating him with such haughtiness"——

"Very true! it was very improper! I wish I had thought of that! But the insolence of his coming to advise one, and presuming to act without orders put it out of my head.——"

—"What is past cannot be helped now; but do not do any thing farther to day, and I'll try to make it up some way to-morrow, before it can be known, or have any bad consequences."——

The friends then parted, though neither quite so well satisfied with the other as before this affair.



## CHAP. VIII.

*The affair is made up, by CHEYSAL's master, on the General's making an apology to the officer, and accounting candidly for what he had done. The officer quits the army, leaving an interesting piece of instruction behind him.—Some short but striking sketches of the progress of the enterprise.*

I SEE you are anxious for the fate of this officer. To satisfy your curiosity, and avoid being obliged to break the bread of my narrative with the sequel of this story, at another time, I will give it to you now.

At the instance of my master, the General sent the

next morning to discharge the officer from the arrest; but he, conscious of his innocence, and glowing with resentment for the indignity offered to his honour, refused to stir, till his character should be cleared by a court-martial, which he therefore resolutely demanded, as his right.

This embarrassed the General not a little. However, after some days, when the officer's patience was pretty well tried, and the severe losses sustained in the course of the siege, made the worth of such men more attended to, my master attacked him, on his *foible*, his principles of honour, and zeal for the service of his country, and prevailed on him to return to his duty, on the General's making him an apology, for what had passed, which, taking the hint from my master, he attributed entirely to his apprehension of the enemies being put on their guard by his reconnoitring, so as to prevent his landing the troops, at that place, *as he had before designed*; and to conceal the disgrace he had suffered, he not only expressed this publicly, and treated him with an appearance of uncommon respect during the siege; but also on his return home, to avoid some consequences which might not have been so very agreeable to him, when the officer, no longer immediately under his command, made a resolute demand of *personal satisfaction*, repeated his former apology in the most public manner and obliging terms, and affected to use his interest to get him promoted, but too coolly to succeed; so universal was the offence taken at his presuming to think of *distinguishing himself*, by a conduct which gave trouble to his equals to imitate and reflected disgrace on his superiors, who had never practised the like themselves.

The consequence at length was, that after repeated breaches of direct promises to do him justice, he thought it proper to quit a service, in which he had spent the prime of his life with credit, but without advantage, in order to shew an honest resentment, and avoid the mortification of meeting farther neglect; leaving behind him this important instruction, purchased by his dear experience, *that personal merit is quite unnecessary in a subaltern officer, and an obstacle, not an assistance to his rising in the army.*— But to return to my story.

You must not expect a circumstantial detail of the progress of this enterprize. The operations of war are too confused to give pleasure to reason in the representation, too horrid not to give pain to humanity.

I see you think this remark too severe; but that is the effect of prejudice. When the victories, which have been blazoned highest, and reflected the greatest glory on those who gained them, are stripped of the false colourings, laid on only to dazzle and deceive, and examined coolly, most of them will be found to have been owing to some unforeseen accident, some lucky improvement of a blunder of the enemy, or else an obstinate perseverance in their own, after every boasted rule of art has been broken through, every resource of judgment exhausted in vain; and to have been attended by circumstances of such misery, and loss to victors as well as vanquished, as blasted every glory, and infinitely over-balanced all advantage possible to be gained by them. I shall therefore barely touch upon such particulars as may serve to give a sketch of the character of those concerned in them.

The ardour shewn by the subaltern officers and private men, when they received orders for landing, was impossible to be accounted for from any other principle, than *disregard to a life destitute of every comfort and convenience that could endear it*; a remark, which to the humane wisdom of some may seem to justify the deficiency and badness of every kind of provision made for their support; while those, whose more exalted rank may be thought to animate them with a sense of honour, and ambitious hope, and who therefore do not want such an incitement to desperation, enjoy a luxury scarce to be reconciled with the confusion of such an unsettled state.—But to return.

The remainder of that, and all the next day was taken up in making preparations for landing the troops, which was effected under cover of the night, when some were drowned in approaching an unknown shore in the dark, some killed by the enemy, and more by their own men, in the tumult and confusion of such scenes.

In the same manner was the siege of the town carried on, manifold more of the assailants falling every hour, by the inclemencies of a climate unnatural to them, and

against which no proper provision had been made, though they had been delayed to meet its fiercest fury, by diseases caused by the badness of every necessary of life, and above all by the misconduct of their leaders, than by all the efforts of the enemy, all the arts which the ingenuity of man could advise for the destruction of his own unhappy species.

## CHAP. IX.

*CHRYSAI's attention is agreeably diverted by the appearance of a young SPANIARD, who throws himself at the feet of his master to prefer an extraordinary request. The History of DON ALFONSO GUZMAN, the young SPANIARD.*

I WAS relieved from the pain of attending to such scenes of horror, by an affair that shewed in a striking light the force of passions more natural to the heart of man.

As my master, who was the soul of the enterprize, was standing one night to see the effect of a battery which he had caused to be raised on an eminence, that commanded a particular quarter of the town; for not content with performing his own duty in his proper station by sea, he literally fulfilled his promise to his friend, the General, and directed the operations by land also in his name; a youth, who had made his escape from the garrison, and advanced in the face of all their fire, though sufficient to terrify any being capable of terror, threw himself at his feet in agonies of distress.

My master whose heart was warmed with that generous compassion, which is inseparable from true courage, was struck at the sight, and raising him from the ground, bade him declare the nature of his distress, and expect every assistance to which he was entitled by the sacred duties of humanity.

Encouraged by these words the youth raised his head, — fixing his eyes upon my master with a look inexpres-

ably supplicating, "O stop your fire, gracious Chief," (aid he pressing his lips passionately to the hand that had raised him, and on which he still hung) "stop your fire in that fatal direction, where it can hurt only innocence and virtue. That building against which it is levelled, is not a part of the fortifications, the destruction of which can be of any service to you. It is a convent dedicated to the *Virgin Mother of God*, and at this time contains all that my soul holds dear, all that is beautiful and virtuous under heaven."

Though his youth, beauty, and distress interested every one present in the suppliant's favour, the nature of his suit must necessarily have prevented his success. But an accident saved him from the pain of being refused, the powder which was to serve the guns somehow catching fire, and destroying the greatest part of the battery, in the very instant he spoke.

Not all the horrors of such a scene could suppress the joy he felt at an event so favourable to his hopes. "Heaven has interfered!" (exclaimed he, in an ecstasy) "Heaven has interfered to save her; and man will not presume to oppose its pleasure."

The enthusiastic manner in which he said this, struck my master. "Restrain your passions for a few moments," (aid he) "till I have leisure to attend more particularly to you; and then if you can convince me of the truth of what you say, your request shall be complied with. Far be it from me to hurt those hapless votaries of religion. *Britons* seek other objects of their valour."—He then gave the necessary orders for repairing the battery, and desiring the youth to follow him, went on board his ship, where he treated him with every mark of politeness and compassion.

As soon as they had taken some refreshment, my master made a sign to every one else to retire, and then addressing himself to the youth in the most humane manner, desired to know who he was, and what motives could have induced him to run into such imminent danger in order to prefer a suit, of the success of which there was so little probability.

The youth for some moments hung down his head abashed, then with a sigh that seemed to burst his heart, "It is

my duty, most generous Chief," (said he) "to give the information you require, however painful that may be to me; especially as your condescending attention to the story of my misfortunes awakes an hope, that will be moved by them to grant a request on which depends my life.

"My name is *Alphonso*. My father, *Don Pedro* an honourable command in the forces which defend the city against your arms, but glories more in the honour being descended from the noble family of *Guzman*, has preserved its blood pure from every debasing mixture since the beginning of time in the mountains of *Castile* produced a race of heroes, whose fame has filled the

"When my father arrived at an age fit to bear arms, none of the powers of Europe dared to provoke the pride of Spain, disdaining a life of inglorious peace, he entered into the forces sent hither to reduce such of the rebellious natives, as still presumed to refuse submission to the monarch of the Spanish worlds, where he signalized himself eminently, that at the end of seven years his merit was rewarded with a commission, signed by the Viceroy in his own name in the name of the King.

"Such a distinguished honour gave weight to the dresses which he had for some time paid to the only son of *Don Alonzo Garcias*, who was a native of *Aragon* and had been sent over by the King to fill the important office of Secretary to the Receiver of his Revenues.

"From this marriage, so honourable to both parties, I have the happiness to derive my birth, if it can be called an happiness to be born only to misfortunes.

"As I was the sole hope of two such illustrious families, no pains were spared to give me an education suitable to my birth; the great exploits of my ancestors, the purity, and untainted nobility of my blood, were constantly repeated to me to excite emulation, and inspire me with proper sentiments of honour. Such care seemed the proper means to procure happiness, but the wisdom of man is in vain against the decrees of fate.

"In the neighbourhood of my father's house, there was a merchant named *Don Antonio*, between whose

tually advantageous, the countenance of a person of my father's consequence being an honour to his friend, who never omitted those returns of gratitude, which his wealth often gave him an opportunity of making.

"Don Antonio had an only daughter, whose being heiress to his great fortune was the least blessing Heaven had bestowed upon her! O! my *Olivia*, shall I ever behold you more? May I yet raise my hopes so high as to think of calling you mine?"——

At these words a flood of tears choking his utterance, my master took the opportunity to go out, and give some orders to his officers; and on his return, the youth proceeded.

"Don Antonio's daughter and I being nearly of the same age, the tender connection of infant fondness grew up between us, and improved with our ripening years. The attention of my father was too much engrossed by his military cares to take notice of our attachment, and my mother was so sensible of the many perfections of *Olivia*, that far from discouraging, she promoted it by every means in her power, dwelling continually on her praises, and suggesting to me such little offices of affection and respect as were suited to our ages, and most likely to make an impression on her tender heart.

"Nor did the father of *Olivia* (she had lost her mother in her infancy) shew any dissatisfaction at a passion which could not escape his notice; influenced most probably by a sense of the honour which he should derive from such an alliance.

"In this happy state we lived till I entered on my fifteenth year, when my father thought it proper for me to learn the art of war, in order to qualify me for such military promotions as I was entitled to by my birth, and for that purpose gave me notice to prepare myself to march with some troops, which were going to reinforce a garrison, in the most distant part of the kingdom.

"Though my heart glow'd with all the ambition and desire of glory, which my noble blood must naturally inspire, the thought of being separated from *Olivia* overbalanced every other consideration. In the first emotions of my soul therefore I threw myself at my father's feet, and rash-



ly own'd my passion, imploring him as he regarded my life to make me happy in the possession of my love, before he attempted parting us, even for a moment.

"It is impossible to describe his rage on this unhappy discovery. Spurning me from him with his foot, Degenerate wretch! (said he, when his wrath permitted him to speak) "Degenerate wretch, to stain the honour of your blood by thinking of an alliance with the daughter of a person, of whose family you have no knowledge!"—(For in all the intercourse of intimacy, the father of *Olivia* had never discovered in what part of Spain he had been born; nor could the recital of illustrious pedigrees, the constant topic of discourse among the noble, ever incite him to an emulative mention of his own.)—"Hence! Fly my sight this moment; nor ever presume to appear before me again, till you have conquered this disgraceful passion."

"I knew the inflexibility of my father's temper too well to attempt making any reply, even would the fulness of my heart have permitted me. I retired therefore without speaking a word, and going to my mother, informed her of my distress, which she strove to alleviate by every expression of tenderness and consolation, promising to exert all her influence, as soon as the first heat of his wrath should be allayed, to prevail upon him to consent to my suit.

## CHAP. X.

*Continued.* OLIVIA's father is taken up by the inquisition, and herself put into a convent, on an ENGLISH battery's firing, upon which, DON ALPHONSO comes in despair to CHRYSAL's master to make a very odd request, which he grants at length, and also promises him his assistance to obtain his mistress.

"THOUGH I received some encouragement from these assurances, I could not forbear going in the boding of my heart, to acquaint *Olivia* with what had happened, but in

the most delicate terms. Her affliction was not less than mine. She saw the sincerity of my love, and in the tenderness of such a scene yielded to my entreaties, and plighted her faith to me by the most sacred vows.

"Comforted by the thought that she could not now be torn from me, I returned home, where I found my mother fulfilling her promise, and pleading with my father in my behalf. As their earnestness made them speak aloud, I could not resist the natural desire of listening to a debate of such importance to my hopes. She urged with all the strength of reason, the absurdity of thinking a family dishonoured by the admission of a female, and enforced her arguments with the examples even of *Sovereigns*; she insisted on the beauty, virtues, and fortune of *Olivia*, which made her worthy of the most honourable alliance; and concluded with saying how much better it would be for us all to have me married to a person, whose wealth would enable us to spend the remainder of our lives in plenty and happiness, than to continue struggling with every misery of poverty, merely to indulge a false ill-grounded pride.

"My father had listened to the former part of what she said with an appearance of attention, but the moment she mentioned his poverty, he lost all patience. Forbear, mean, mercenary woman!" (said he stamping his foot upon the ground with a violence that shook the house) "Forbear to tempt my wrath by such base insinuations. Did ever a *Castilian* think poverty an hardship, or put riches in competition with his honour? Such sentiments may suit an *Arragonian*, but are beneath me. I see the source of the wretch's degeneracy! My blood never could have stooped to such meanness, had it not been mixed with yours."—

"Saying this, he flung out of the room, and finding me at the door, mark me, thou disgrace to my blood!" (said he with a look, that appalled my soul) "If ever I hear more of this affair, I swear by the offended honour of all my ancestors, to sacrifice every one concerned in my being offered such an affront."

"What I felt at hearing this dreadful denunciation may be easily conceived. I swooned away, nor recovered my senses, till several hours after, when I found my mother

weeping over me, in the bitterness of resentment

As soon as she perceived that I was come to strove to comfort me, by repeating her former to the accomplishment of which she was now pelled by her resentment of the reflections which had thrown upon her country.

"But an unforeseen misfortune blasted all before she had time to make another effort.

"The father of *Olivia* having had occasion to gland, on some affairs in the course of his exte ings, was so taken with the people of that cou after his return, he never omitted any opportur dicating them from the injurious aspersions of spoke only from prejudice, and without prope tion.

"This attachment naturally raised the jeal clergy; but as he confined his approbation mer moral and social virtues, without ever saying vindication of their religious tenets, they cont selves with cautioning him against misplac and telling him, that there could be no virtuc true faith was not; and therefore those ac which he was dazzled, were no more than sh And they were thus mild in their reprehension. remarkably punctual in the profession and pra the rites and doctrines prescribed by the holy c

"But this lenity lasted not long. On th out of the present war with England, some p envied the success with which his honest industr rewarded, raised a suspicion in the Governor of an improper correspondence with the enemy, to former regard for them seemed to give an app probability.

"Bold in conscious innocence he denied the could the strictest inquiry procure the least But in the course of their search a discovery w ly made, that involved him in ruin. if poss dreadful; a number of books containing opinio to the Catholic Faith being found in his possessi ed among some of his goods.

"In vain did he alledge that they belonged

possibly have been known of by him, the goods which they had been concealed, having been landed a few days before out of an English ship, which had taken by a Spanish man of war in her passage to one of our colonies, where such books were openly sold, and sold to him unopened, as they still remained.

But evident as the truth of this was, *the Holy Office*, whose jurisdiction the affair belonged, would not admit of such excuse. They instantly seized the unhappy and hurrying him away to their own prison, took possession of all his wealth, and forced his helpless daughter to yonder convent.

This misfortune which deprived me of the wretch's last consolation, the liberty of complaining, drove me despair. I pined in silence; and was beginning to meditate on laying down a life, that was become a burden to me when my father calling me to him one morning, thus came" (said he smiling fiercely) "that will prove the blood of *Guzman*. The evil genius of the English has tempted them to come, and seek their deaths here. The noble Governor has not only promoted me this day to the command of a company in the forces destined for the defence of this city, but also in respect to my family, has appointed you to be my lieutenant. Let this arouse your sense of yourself! Consider what you owe to your country, and to your name! Every feeble passion flies before the manly voice of war."

Languid as my soul was, I could not bear this news, but joy, especially as it opened me a prospect of meeting honourably that death, which was now my only hope. Accordingly, as soon as the enemy appeared, I courted death with such eagerness, that my father in spite of all magnanimity more than once desired me to restrain a rage, that arose to an excess.

But even death itself is deaf to the wretch's call. No material happened to me, till the battery, to which I was sent, opened upon the convent, when the thought of *Olivia's* danger of being buried in its ruins drove me to madness. I instantly flew thither, and imagining such circumstances bore down all regard to rules and

culated for times of peace, demanded entrance to convey the inhabitants to some place of safety : But what was my astonishment to hear, the Governor had given the strictest orders, that not a soul should be admitted to stir committing to the immediate hand of Heaven the protection of its peculiar votaries.

"Such inhumanity, for I can call it by no milder name broke every bond of duty and allegiance. I abjured all farther connection with so cruelly insensible a monster and recollecting the many exalted instances of true generosity which the unhappy father of *Olivia* had told me of the English, I resolved to apply myself to them, and try whether I could not obtain that safety for the beloved of my soul, which I could not hope from him, whose duty it was to protect her.

"This, most illustrious Chief, is the story of my misfortunes ; the cause of that conduct which appeared so strange to you. If you grant my suit, you will be amply rewarded by the conscious approbation of your own mind. You will merit the blessing of Heaven on your undertakings, by sparing the most perfect of its works ! And may I presume to add ! You will attach to you an heart that is incapable of deceit ! Through every vicissitude of life will I attend your steps, the faithful servant of your fate."

The brightness of truth breaks through every cloud, and forces, conviction. "I grant your request ; (said my master with a smile of consolation and encouragement) "The convent shall be spared. Nor is that all. "If success crowns my hopes, I will also use every means in my power to restore your *Olivia* to your arms."

The joy which the youth felt on hearing these words, is not to be described. "O generous Englishman !" (said he throwing himself at my master's feet once more, and kissing them in rapture) "You must succeed ! Heaven will prosper every enterprise conducted with such virtue."

## CHAP. XI.

*The fortunate effect of CHRYSAL's master's sparing the content. The mutual advantages to victor's and vanquished of articles of capitulation. The only business of a general. CHRYSAL's master performs his promise to ALPHONSO, into whose service CHRYSAL enters. ALPHONSO recovers his mistress, whose father is set at liberty by a piece of FUN of some ENGLISH Sailors. Conclusion of the story of ALPHONSO. CHRYSAL changes his service.*

ACCORDING to his promise, the next night when the battery was repaired, my master gave orders to direct the fire another way, where he soon found the reward of his generosity, one of the first bombs which was thrown setting fire to the principal magazine in the whole city, the blowing up of which overturned a considerable part of the fortifications.

Animated by this success to a degree of phrensy, the besiegers pushed on their attacks with such irresistible fury under the directions of my master, (whose impetuosity bore down all obstacles, and made amends, though at a dear expense of blood, as well for his own ignorance in a species of war foreign to that which he had been bred, as for that of those whose particular business it was) that in spite of the accumulated havoc of war, and disease, of want, and blunders worse than all, they at length overcame the obstinacy of the besieged, and compelled them to propose delivering up the city on terms, the establishing of which was readily agreed to, as *they saved the plunder from the soldiers for the victorious commanders*; at the same time that they protected the persons of the vanquished from licentious outrage.

The moment the garrison offered to capitulate, my master flew with the news to his friend the General, and embracing him in a transport of joy, "At length (said he) the moment is come, that makes our fortunes for ever. The city is our own. Go; and exert the plenitude of

your authority, in making such terms as shall enable to support the dignity of our birth and rank, without being any longer obliged to languish in slavish dependence ministerial favour."

"That I will!" (answered the General) "that I will dearest friend! Doubt not my acquitting myself properly of the pleasing task! I have been long prepared for it. It was the sole motive for my soliciting the command; nor has any thing else entered into my thoughts since I obtained it, but making terms and dividing the spoil; is devising how to swell our own shares upon the division. I have calculated every thing to the greatest nicety, and will shew you such strokes as shall surprise you. The only business of a General is to calculate contributions and divide plunder."

Though my master was sufficiently eager to acquire wealth, he could not approve of the profession of such sentiments. He hasted away therefore, without making reply, to the place of action, to be ready in case of accident, never thinking he had done any thing, and any thing remained for him to do.

Much as such scenes engrossed his attention, he did not forget his promise to the Spanish youth, but ordering a guard of soldiers, bade him go, as soon as the gates should be delivered up, and secure the convent where *Olivia* was confined, from any accident which might happen on such an occasion in spite of all their care, giving him at the same time a purse of gold, in which I was, to answer any present necessities, with directions to apprehend him again, if he should have any farther need of his assistance.

My new master did not want to have such a commitment repeated. He kissed the hand of his benefactor in a gesture of gratitude, and encouraging the guard assigned with the most liberal promises, flew, the moment the gates of the city were opened, to the convent, and demanding his *Olivia* with the peremptory voice of a conqueror, with the sight of the guard removed every objection, and was instantly delivered to him.

The meeting of these young lovers was most affecting. They flew into each other's arms, and embracing in e

ey too big for utterance, gave vent to the fullness of their hearts by a flood of tears.

Recovering himself at length, "Come, my *Olivia*," (said *Alphonso*, taking her hand) "let us leave this place. Let us go."—

"O whither" (interrupted she, starting wildly) "Whither shall I go? I have no home;—no father to receive me."—

"My home is yours;" (answered *Alphonso*, embracing her most tenderly) "We will go to the house of my father, who cannot persist in his cruelty, when he is informed how signally Heaven has interfered in our favour, and there we will consult on the means proper for procuring the deliverance of *Antonio*. I have a protector among the conquerors, the most generous of mankind, who will not refuse his assistance on such an occasion."

These words comforted *Olivia* with an hope, for the accomplishment of which though she was indebted to another cause.

The way from the convent to the house of *Alphonso's* father leading them by the prison of the Inquisition, *Olivia* was so affected at the sight of it, that she swooned away in the arms of *Alphonso*. Such an accident naturally threw the whole company into an embarrassment, while they were in the midst of which, a body of English seamen, who had slipped away from their officers, and were roving about merely from curiosity, and without intention of doing mischief, but ready to join in any that should fall in their way, happening to come by, no sooner understood from the guard what was the matter, than looking at each other for some moments as if waiting for the word of command, at length one of them cried out, "Hallo, boys! What say you? Shall we bail the gentlewoman's father? May-hap there may be some of our countrymen in the bilboes along with him! Damn my eyes and limbs, but it would be good fun to set them all free! I fancy the Inquisitors will not refuse our bail; if they do, I should be glad to pick a quarrel with them: I hate them mortally ever since I saw them roast some poor *Smouches* at Lisbon, because they would not eat pork. Come! cheer away, my hearts of oak! All hands aloft, and to work."

These words were like fire given to a mine. He had



scarce finished, when the thoughtless creatures were more ado ran to the prison, and while some of them forcing in the gates, the rest mounting on each other's shoulders climbed over the walls.

The moment *Olivia*, now recovered from her surprise, saw the prison open, "Now is the time *Alphonso!*" she) "Now is the time to set my father free."—

The hint was sufficient. *Alphonso* turned directly to the guard, and perceiving by their looks, that they were willing to assist him, "I go, my love!" (said he) "where shall I leave you in safety till I return? no place cannot be fit for your delicacy."

"Speak not of leaving me!" (interrupted she eagerly) "I will go with you! No delicacy shall interfere with such a duty."—

On her saying this, they all entered the prison, the seamen were shouting, and skipping about like many wild creatures, and setting all the prisoners at liberty wherever they went.

The secrets of this prison-house are too horrid for description. I shall therefore draw a veil over them for time, especially as another occasion will lead me in the same scenes again, when the representation will be interesting.

No words can convey an idea of the tenderness of the meeting between *Olivia*, and her father, whom *Alphonso* and she readily found out. As soon as they had in the first transports of their joy, she informed him how much they were indebted to *Alphonso*, for the present happiness. Though her father was not at all the motive of such generosity, he thought it not proper to take notice of it at that time. He embraced him tenderly and besought Heaven to reward his virtue.

"The happiness of serving those most dear to us," *Alphonso*, who had not the same command of his tongue, "is its own reward. *Olivia* and her father have a reward in every thing in my power. But let us leave this place, the sight of which appalls my soul. Let us go to the home of my father."—

"Lead on, my children!" (answered *Olivia's*

ow willingly; and not without hope of reconciling  
nd to our general happiness."

en they went out of the prison, they found the sai-  
mployed in executing a piece of justice exactly in  
haracter. They had rambled all through the pri-  
without doing or designing mischief, till they came  
chamber in which were kept the instruments of tor-  
the sight of which incensed them to such a degree,  
ey instantly resolved to make the Inquisitors them-  
feel the force of them in their turn; but they, ap-  
sive of what might happen, had prudently made  
scape by a secret passage, as soon as the prison had  
forced. Disappointed thus in their design, the sai-  
ok all the horrid apparatus, with the habits, ensigns,  
&c. of the office, and piling them up in the court,  
e to the heap, concluding the exploit with three  
for the honour of old England; after which they  
ed off in quest of more *fun*, as unconcerned as if no-  
had happened.

en *Alphonso* arrived at his father's house, he found  
other just sinking under the weight of affliction. On  
g his voice, she started up, and running to him,  
y son! my son!" (exclaimed she, clasping him in  
ms, and leaning her head upon his bosom) "Heaven  
ard my prayers! I am not childless, though I am  
ow." "A widow!" (exclaimed *Alphonso*) "Forbid  
aven! O my father!"

es, *Alphonso*!" (continued she, raising her head  
his bosom, which she had bedewed with her tears)  
ir father died, as he lived, with honour, fighting  
tly by the side of his general, in defence of his coun-  
But what do I see? (casting her eyes upon *Olivia*,  
ther, and the guard, whom her surprise had prevent-  
r taking notice of before) "*Olivia! Antonio!*—  
who are these strange men?—But alas, I know too  
—O! my son, art thou then a prisoner to the ene-  
who slew thy father?—Am I to lose thee again, the  
nt thou art returned?"

"O, my mother!" (answered he) "I am no prisoner!  
are our protectors, given by the most generous  
, who has thus restored us to each other! O! that  
er were alive, to make our happiness complete."

"Since Heaven has appointed otherwise," (said going up to *Alphonso's* mother, who was weeping *via*, on whose neck she had fallen) "it is our duty to its pleasure. The circumstances of our lives make proper for us to think of living any longer here. should not discourage us. The virtuous find an lery where! We will remove to the dominions of glish, where I have lodged in honest hands fortient to make our retreat happy. Under the pi of their laws, a man's mind is at liberty, and his is secure. Mine was my only crime here; but I w of such an attack, and had removed it beyond t of those, who impiously made religion the pretexting me of it. Were my friend *Don Pedro* I would have removed the objections which his tions of honour made to an alliance with my fan prevailed upon him to accompany us."\* The comforted the mother of *Alphonso*, and made th happy.

Every thing being thus settled, the guard was sed with professions of the highest gratitude to th ous Chief, which *Antonio* and *Alphonso* proposed on him to pay in person, as soon as he should be leisure; and to reward the soldiers for their att *Alphonso* gave them the purse of gold, he had from his benefactor, and in which I was, in the of which I fell to the lot of the serjeant who con them, who, looking upon me as an earnest of t treasures he was to receive as his share of the spo away with an happy heart, to join his fellows, w now in full possession of the city.

\* The story of *ANTONIO* followed here, but was so bl imperfect in the M. S. that the Editor was obliged to o

## CHAP. XII.

*CHRYSAI makes some striking remarks on a state of absolute liberty. Disappointment of the hopes of the conquerors, with the natural consequences. CHRYSAI's master going to take a taste of the pleasures of affluence, is flamed out of his treasure by a suttler, into whose service CHRYSAI enters.*

THE conduct of man in such scenes as this, where he thinks himself at liberty to follow the instantaneous impulse of his own will, without apprehension of immediate punishment, shews the groundless vanity of those, who boast so loudly of the excellency of his nature, and deny the necessity of coercive laws.

It is true, no people ever abused this liberty less than the English, who scorn to inflict upon others that oppression from which their laws protect themselves; as on the other hand, slaves, on a change of fortune, always prove the most imperious tyrants; but still the circumstances attending even the most moderate exertion of it are too shocking for dispassionate description, wherefore I shall wave the painful task.

As soon as some degree of order was established in the city, the victorious commanders proceeded to divide the spoil, a work for which they all shewed their capacity in the most remarkable manner, the pittance which they thought proper to appoint for the share of each of the private men, who had literally born the heat and burthen of the day, being a trifle beneath the acceptance of any but a beggar who wanted a morsel of bread, and not the fifty thousandth part of what the chief commanders, who comparatively had lived in luxury, and issued their orders from places of safety, modestly owned to have reserved for each of themselves.

Nor was the case of the inferior officers, who executed those orders, any better, their shares not being sufficient to defray the extraordinary expenses which they had been at, to provide for the enterprise, much less the extraordinary expenses of living, where the indispensable necessities of life were subject to the most exorbitant impositions,

of an avaricious, and arbitrary will; so that all they gained by their conquest was to exchange the dangers of war for the miseries of want.

This disappointment of the hopes which alone had supported their spirits through hardships almost beyond the power of nature to support, filled up the black list of calamities, which attended this enterprise, aggravated by despair the diseases to which the climate subjected the victors to such a degree, that their loss, after their conquest, exceeded many times that which they had suffered in the siege from so many combined causes.

To the truth of this representation, which to unexperienced speculation may appear too severely drawn, the wretched remains of the conquering army which returned to their exhausted country, bore a melancholy testimony — But to quit these disagreeable reflections!

Such a treasure as I was (a greater much than he had ever been possessed of before!) raised the spirits of my master, the serjeant, so high, that he went directly to the sutler's tent to take a taste of the good living, which he thought himself secure of, for the remainder of his days.

On his entering the tent, and asking what entertainment he could have, the sutler, ignorant of his wealth, answered with a curse, that he had none for such shabby fellow as he, and took him by the shoulder to thrust him out. Provoked at such an indignity to a person of his present consequence, my master turned upon him, and pulling him out of his pocket, demanded haughtily, why he might not have what he would pay for, as well as another?

The sight of the gold instantly changed the sutler's whole behaviour. "My worthy friend?" (said he, shaking the serjeant by the hand) "I beg your pardon. I actually did not perceive whom I spoke to, I am so hurried about. But come along with me, and I'll make you amends. I have a nice leg of a fowl which was bespoke for your colonel: but first come first served, as the saying is, so here it is for you; and here is a bottle of wine as good as if it came but this minute from Iceland."

My master was not proof against such an invitation. He fell to, without more ceremony, and when he had finished his feast, calling to know what he had to pay, the sutler answered, Two doubloons.

"Two doubloons?—Two devils! (said the serjeant, staring at such a demand) "For a leg of an old hen, as black as Hell, and lean as Beelzebub; and a bottle of rot-gut, sour cider? No! no! friend! no such tricks for me. I am not to be flammed so neither."

"Why there it is now!" (answered the sutler, not much pleased with my master's looks) "The moment a man grows rich, he grows covetous. I received the same for the other leg of that very fowl this moment from an ensign, who by the same token left his laced waistcoat in pawn for half the money. But I will not fall out with you for such a trifle, as I expect more of your custom; soe'en give me what you please. You can't think one doubloon too much I am sure! But you shall make it up another time."

Such an argument could not be resisted. The serjeant threw me down upon the table with an air of grandeur, and went to consider how he should lay out to the best advantage, the treasures which he expected immediately to receive.



### CHAP. XIII.

*Character of CHRYSAL's new master. The right way not to suffer by making mistakes. A curious conversation between CHRYSAL's master and two persons of consequence lays open the secrets, of some interesting affairs. He makes up a foolish dispute by a sensible toast.*

I WAS now intered into a service, which opened to me so many various views of human folly, vice and wretchedness, as made the prospect painful.

The manner in which my new master got me into his possession, shewed his character in a light sufficiently strong. But I soon had the satisfaction of seeing that with all his address at imposition, he was himself no more than the tool of the impositions of his superiors, who scarce left him the poorest gleanings to pick up, after all their plentiful harvest: The just and constant fate of all such wretches

The continual hurry in which he was engaged he had safely alledged it as an excuse for his treachery to my late master, the serjeant, was really sufficient to excuse any inadvertency, or blunder, and must be true in any one, whose ideas were not settled in a certain course, out of which it was impossible to deviate, of which his customers, whose attentions were attracted, might be apt to take advantage. But I found, that he was in no danger of that kind of thoughts having such an invariable bias to his interest, that every mistake naturally fell to that which upon detection his hurry was a ready and plausible excuse.

The serjeant had scarce left him, when two appeared, one of whom I directly knew to be my old friend the Admiral's agent for *secret services*, as I soon afterwards found to be in the same important station with the

My master who was not at a loss for the occasion of their visit, led them into the most private parlour, and setting before them a bottle of his best port wine to business. "Mr Admiral to your good health, General my very hearty service to you!" (said a brimmer, and addressing each, by the title of honour, as he shook them by the hand) "Here is a prospect of the campaign to us. I was impatient to come to know how I should go on. Here I have several officers with me already, for credit on their prize-money, for the length of the siege, the dearth of every thing has not left them a penny to pawn for one. I have got as many commodities of all kinds, as would serve to set up a mouth-street merchant. If the place had held out a few days longer, the poor devils must have done for Buff. Hah! hah! hah!"

"And the properest dress for them?" (returned the Admiral) "Who wants any clothes in such a climate? I am sure I go naked half my time, though I have a cover, and have nothing to do to heat me."

"Very true!" (answered my master) "But I am hungry both are not quite so well; and when the tables were all gone after their money, I don't think I would have supplied them!"

"Then let them live on their allowance!" (said the General) "They who can't afford to pay for better, should be content with that."——

"To die upon it, you should say;" (interrupted my master) "I am sure the stores laid in are such as no one can live upon, that has ever known what living was. For my part, I wonder the contractors were not ashamed to supply such wretched stuff of all kinds. They must have no conscience at all, who can do such things."——

"Conscience! hah! hah! hah! who ever heard a sutler speak of conscience before!" (said the Admiral) "And pray, my conscientious friend, what do you charge a bottle for this most excellent wine of yours?"——

"For this wine?" (answered my master, palating it two or three times) "I charge for this wine only a pistole; and let me tell you that is not so much, considering every thing. This Burgundy cost me five shillings a bottle, prime cost; and when you compute every expense, you'll find that my profit is nothing extraordinary; nothing at all in comparison of what others get."

"No! to be sure replied the General, your conscience won't suffer you to do as they do! you are too good a man——"

"Too good a christian you should say;" (interrupted the Admiral) "as appears by your *baptizing* your wine so piously! hah! hah! hah! Pray what did the water cost, that is mixed with this same Burgundy? I hope that did not stand you in five shillings a bottle too? Hah! hah! hah!"——

"It is very well, gentlemen!" (returned my master with a sneer) "You are pleased to be merry. But if I had not some way to make out matters, I could never pay the exorbitant taxes, which are squeezed from me, by some people whom I shan't name. And so here's my service to you both once more! When you lower *your composition*, I'll lessen the quantity of water, and mend mine. Hah! hah! hah!"——

"And so you had need," (said the General) "to make it drinkable: As it is, I wonder it does not poison every one that tastes it. When I lived at the *Shakespeare*, we did



not give worse than this to our company after they were dead drunk!"

"Worse than this!" (added the Admiral) "If you had given me half so bad, I should have broken your head with the bottle."

"Broken my head!" (returned the General) "fine words truly! When you were a blue-nosed journey-man Barber, and used to come to me to beg broken victuals, and bottoms of bottles, you spoke in another tone."——

"And when I was, Sir," (replied the Admiral) "I had a good trade, and never looked upon myself as upon a level with the Pimp of a tavern."——

"And yet that Pimping made you what you are now!" (retorted the General rising up in a passion) "You forget perhaps how you begged of me to introduce your sister to the Admiral, by which means you got into his service! This is a fine return indeed."——

"And you forget too," (said the Admiral starting from his seat, and catching at the bottle) "That it was that same sister of mine, who got you into the General's service if you go to that, so that I think the obligation is equal."——

• "Gentlemen! dear gentlemen!" interrupted my master, (clapping an hand to each of their collars) "Consider what you are doing! What will the world say of such a quarrel between gentlemen, who ought to agree like brothers. For shame! every body will laugh at you! come! sit down, and be good friends, and I'll try if I have not one bottle of better wine, over which we'll make up matters,"——Then bringing it, and filling his glass, "Come gentlemen," (continued he, shaking each of them by the hand) "I'll give you a toast that shall drown all animosity: Here is prosperity to pimping! it is the best trade going, and has made us all! Aye, and is practised too by people in every station, however they may affect to turn up their noses at it. So let us attend to our business, and not fall together, by the ears for nothing, like a parcel of dogs about a bare bone. It signifies nothing what we have been; if we mind our *h/s* now, we shall all be gentlemen as good as the best of them; and as well respected too!"

The Admiral and General saw the force of what he said

and pledging his toast, shook hands and were as good friends as ever.



## CHAP XIV.

*Continued. The mysteries of agency ; and convenience of a military government, with some curious notions of the genteelst ways of rising in life.*

WELL, gentlemen," (said my master, who was not pleased at their jests upon his liquor, because he could not deny the truth of them) "I hope that wine pleases you!"

"Aye!" (answered the Admiral) "this is the right sort! this is the thing. Give us this; and keep the other for officers, and such as are not used to better.——"

"And if it poisons them" (added the admiral) "the public will have the fewer to pay. Now they have done the business let them live or die as they can, we care not. That's nothing to us."

"Very true!" (said my master) "All we have to do is to make the most of them, while they do live; and therefore I should be glad to know, as I said before, how far I may venture to go with them, on the credit of their prize-money; for as the place was saved from being plundered by the articles of capitulation, they must all get money on their shares, whether they will or not; their necessities are such."

"So much the better for us, who can buy their shares:" (answered the admiral) "They'll give the better bargains. Their necessity is our gain."——

"Aye!" (replied my master) "But I don't find they intend selling. All they propose is to mortgage."——

"Then let them see who'll give them money:" (said the General) "No! no! no mortgages for us. An absolute sale, or nothing. We'll have no after reckonings; no over-haling accounts. As to their being unwilling to sell, we'll manage that matter with them. When you have got them sufficiently in your books, call for your money, and

as it will be impossible for them to pay, apply to the commander in chief, who will oblige them to do you justice."

"Why! to be sure, that must do!" (answered my master) "But how far am I to trust then?"—

"This will shew you!" (replied the General) "Here is the rate of all their shares. Look at the sum total. What noble fortunes that would have made for half a dozen reasonable men. It went to my heart to fritter it away among so many."—

"This! this the rate of their shares!" (said my master, not able to conceal his astonishment, when he looked at the paper which the other gave him) "Is it possible that this should be all?"—

"Yes!" (returned the Admiral) "and too much for them too. More than most of them ever had before, or will make a good use of now."—

"Why, they'll mutiny, and cut all our throats!" (returned my master) "There are several of them who owe me almost as much as this already. I thought they would have ten times this sum at least. They'll certainly mutiny and cut all our throats."

"Don't you give yourself any trouble about their mutinying?" (said the General) "Do you mind your business and leave us to take care of that. Their spirits will hardly be so high! if you have gone hand over head and trusted them so far, you must abide by the loss. I thought I gave you a friendly caution about that before."

"And so." (returned my master) "I am not to go beyond this rate, you say?"—

"Not a penny!" (answered the Admiral) "That is your rule. Whatever you can beat them down of that shall be your own."

"That is deducting five per cent. Agency!" (interposed the General) and five or ten per Cent. as you can make your bargain, for prompt-payment, for we will not appear to have any hand in the affair, farther than paying you the money. It must not be known that we are concerned in the least."—

"You concerned!" (replied my master) "I don't understand you. Are you to be concerned with me, in what I buy?"

"Not in the least" (returned the Admiral) "any farther than by employing you to act for us. You seem to mistake the matter entirely. You are to buy the shares for us; according to this rate, for which we will allow you a proper agency: and that is all the concern you are to have in the affair."——

"But I suppose," (said my master) "I may buy on my own account if I please!"——

"Buy on your own account!" (interrupted the General) "Such another word, and you shall neither sell nor buy any thing here. Are not we the commander's agents: And do you think they will suffer us to be interloped upon! You may be very well content with the profits of your own business, without thinking to interfere in our's."

"I ask your pardon, gentlemen!" (said my master, who knew their power too well to dispute with them) "It was only a mistake. I by no means presume to interfere with you; and shall be proud to execute your orders, on whatever terms you think proper. I suppose though our former *composition* is to end. Provisions will now come in from every part, so that we can never think of keeping them up at the former prices,"

"Can't you so?" (answered the general) "That shall be your own fault then; and your own loss too, I can tell you. Let provisions come in as they will, no one shall sell an ounce here without our permission, and that shall be on our own terms, you may be assured. Our hands are not tied up by laws. Ours is a military government, in which we can do what we please without being accountable to any one. So you may go on as before."

"But, gentlemen," (replied my master) "you should consider that the whole odium of this will fall upon me, as you do not appear in it, so that I shall lose my character for ever."

"Your character! Hah! hah! hah!" (interrupted the General) "A sutler's character! I shall never be able to bear the word again! Pray, my good friend, what character had a sutler ever to lose, that would not be a greater loss to the finder? Come! here's my service to you. Go on with your business, and make money, and never fear suffering by the loss of your character. It is time for us

to go and settle what taxes we shall lay upon the different kinds of merchandize, that shall be brought here. Our duties shall be paid, as well as those of any king of them all. This is our reign ; and if we do not make the most of it, we have no one to blame, but ourselves.

" And as rich as so many kings you will be ;" (said my master) " If you can carry off things in the manner you say."——

" As to our being rich !" (returned the Admiral), " that, depends entirely upon our own management. Our principals indeed will be rich enough, which is all they care for; not what becomes of us, whom they would have do their business for nothing, or next to it. But they shall find themselves mistaken. Every thing must go through our hands ; and gold in handling will stick to the fingers, as the song says. We shall feather our nests in spite of them. They cannot do without us ; and will hardly be fond of calling us to too strict an account, for fear of our telling tales. To be sure the great harvest will be their's ; but we will take toll."

" I don't doubt but you will," (said my master) " twice over for fear of mistake, as the miller does. Why you'll make such fortunes that you won't know what to do with yourselves."

" Never fear that !" (answered the General) " we shall not be at a loss. For my part I design to buy a borough, and push my fortune in parliament, That's the genteel business a gentleman can follow now, and the readiest way of advancing in life, and making a family.——

" Now I think otherwise ;" (said the Admiral) " and that is the most ungentee way ; such dirty jobs are required for every thing a man gets, that it is beneath a gentleman to do them. My scheme is to buy an Irish Peerage once, and then live splendidly, without troubling myself about any thing. Or if I should grow tired of idleness, I will go into Parliament there, and turn Patriot, and make speeches for the good of my country.

" Both your schemes may be very good !" (said my master) " but my ambition is not so high as either, at present. I will try to get a *Contract* ; and then I shall fear making a fortune sufficient to do what you pro-

or more if I chuse it; without being sneered at, for my folly. You may say what you will, but there is more to be got by a *contract* than by every other way; and therefore it is the genteeldest in my opinion. How many *contractors* have I seen buy noblemen's fine houses, and member's of parliament's estates, with the profits of a single campaign? And so, *My lord*, and you, most honourable *Mr. Member*, I am your humble servant."

"Honest *Mr. Contractor*" (replied both at the same time) "Yours."

## CHAP. XV.

*Affecting consequences of carrying the foregoing schemes into execution; with the conclusion of the character and history of CHRYSAL's master. CHRYSAL changes his service.*

As soon as this worthy pair had left my master, he set about his business of preying upon the necessities of every one, who came near him, with as much keenness as a vulture tears a carrion, and with as little feeling, or he could never have gone through with it.

The transactions I now saw are a pain to memory. For the few first days after their success, the officers, under the same intoxication with my late master, the serjeant, gave a loose to every kind of extravagance, to compensate to themselves for the wants and hardships they had suffered. But no sooner had they advanced near the limits prescribed to their credit, than the whole scene changed.

The first mention of the amount of their respective shares was like a clap of thunder bursting over their heads. Their astonishment for some time deprived them of their senses. But when they were able to make a proper inquiry, and found the case to be too true, their rage broke through all bounds, and rose almost to desperation. *the horrors of a jail, the cries of a starving family, every aggravation of human misery* stared them in the face, and made the very thought of returning to their native country too terrible

be endured. But there was no remedy. To whom alone it could proceed, were too much to listen to their complaints; and instead of permitted their authority to be prostituted to their ruin, in the manner proposed by their that the unhappy victims were forced to submit to terms imposed upon them.

The consequence of this, as I have said before, that to drown reflection they spent whatever time they could find to them on concluding the bargains, which served to ruin, in still greater excesses, and so precipitate distress they feared.

As for the private men, the impositions they were if possible still severer, (though from their situation perhaps not so severely felt) as the management of their affairs went through many more hands, even those who had a pull at them, down to the very lowest harpies which prey upon an army, so that what was to them was too trifling to be of any service even to a very few, who struggled with their necessities to save it.

I have not entered minutely into the particular horrid scene. This slight sketch will give you a general notion of it, and that is as much as an human mind can bear. Indeed no description could reach the truth. I shall therefore only just finish the outlines of the emperor's character, and then pass on to the occurrences of the next service.

The extortions to which he was himself forced from those in authority, took off every shadow of conscience he had long been a stranger to. His double keenness to his natural propensity to extort, giving it what he thought the appearance of justice, provoking him to wreak his resentment upon those who what he suffered himself from those above his reach.

The opportunities for exerting his talents this infinite in a profession that is a mystery of intricate complicated to be unravelled, too black to be contemplated but upon experience, which he had acquired to a consummate degree, in the gradual progression of his career.

A natural sharpness of genius, which ought

been curbed not encouraged, had influenced his parents to bind him when very young to an attorney, under whom he learned, besides other valuable qualifications, the nice distinction between law and justice, so as to know critically how far he could infringe upon the latter, without danger of getting within the reach of the former; But encouraged by much success he had at length unluckily happened to go too near these boundaries, and been obliged to quit that profession; after some common steps of descent from which, such as *bailiff's follower, knight of the post, and bully to a bawdy house*, he stopped in that of footman to a beau, from which the necessary arts of prevaricating, lying, and evading disagreeable demands, the qualifications of his former character, soon raised him to be his gentleman.

In this station he added to his stock of accomplishments, natural and acquired, *pimping, servility; adulation, an absolute command of countenance*, on the strength of all which together with some little money, the fruits of his honest industry, on his master's fixing his habitation in a jail, he set up a tavern, where his second-hand politeness and cringing behaviour soon brought him into business, that enabled him to live better than he could have any right to have expected, and would in time have procured him an independence.

This success which would have satisfied a reasonable person, only raised his ambition, and made him despise his business. Accordingly he commenced wine-merchant, as more suitable to a gentleman, in which profession he went on, till his one-horse chaise, his country-house, and kept-mistress would have brought him back to his primitive poverty, had not the knowledge of the world taught him how to secret from his creditors, something to try his hand upon in some other way, when he pitched upon his present occupation of a *suller*, in which this account of his life shews he was most eminently fitted to make a figure.

Thus qualified in himself and supported by his employers, he proceeded making his bargains, with a success to which it may be thought no regard to honesty, no sense of compassion was the least impediment. He flattered, professed the highest respect and attachment, and pressed



his goods upon his destined victims, with everting art, till he got them into his snare. when I put on all the insolence of power, and made eve more wretched by the cruelty with which he c to it, the insensibility with which he treated t How often have I seen him refuse to trust a gla he called wine, to cool his raging thirst, and c fainting heart, the man whom but the day or t he had cajoled into the excesses, which drew that distress.

After some days of painful attention to such scenes, I had the pleasure of being paid away t tain of a merchant's ship, for some liquors, wh the address to deceive the vigilance of the ruler and all their emissaries, and convey impost-free to



## CHAP. XVI.

*CHRYSA's master swallows a pill, and pleads an Cause without success. A curious method of pa false oath by another. with the first oath taken b ter of a merchant-man. He shews another inst skill in steering clear of perjury, but without success. His notion of conscience. CHRYSA his service.*

THE care which I knew to be taken to detec ish this kind of illicit trade, made me wonder a it should even be attempted; but I soon found danger of such detection, when it depends sol confession of those concerned, however forceful made use of to extort that confession, is held at a set of people, bred in the grossest ignorance principle of moral virtue, or religious obligation, ened by long habit into contempt of whatever cl their interest.

When I came into the possession of my new i was going to attend the two great men, whose

with the sutler, I have just now related, in obedience summons sent him the moment he entered the harbour. reception he met with was suited to their importance. was obliged to wait a considerable time, before they at leisure to see him, when being admitted to their presence, and having delivered in his bill of lading, and his oath that, he had no private trade on board, any thing which was not contained in that account; informed him what duties he must pay on every article before he should be permitted to land them.

My master, though he was sufficiently apprized of this, affected surprise, and attempted to expostulate with them on the illegality, and injustice of such a demand, alleging that the goods had been purchased at the highest price in order to send a speedy and effectual supply to the troops, who were known to want them, so that there could be no advance made upon them, which could defray the additional duties; that his owners, not in the least expecting any such, had given him no power to pay them; that many of the commodities being of a perishable nature, must be damaged if not permitted to be landed directly, by which means not only the merchants would be losers, but also the troops suffer severely for the want of common necessities, which they could not otherwise be supplied with.

But all he could say had no effect. They did not even deign to make him any answer, farther than that they had authority for what they did, and expected obedience, not objections, which they had not leisure to listen to.

Such a repulse, however unjust in itself, and personally oppressive in the manner of it, was far from giving my master any concern. On the contrary, the difficulties which lay upon the business of his owners, afforded him an opportunity of carrying on his own private trade, to his advantage, which no oaths they could advise were to put a stop to, as an instance or two of his conduct shew.

His suspicion having arisen of his commerce with the Indians, of which no direct proof could be obtained, he was obliged to appear before the tax gatherers to acquit himself by his oath, of so heinous an offence.

The sutler, who knew the consequence of being caught, and with all his knowledge of the world saw the utility of avoiding it, gave himself up as ruined. His master soon shewed him the convenience of a man trained to swearing, for calling upon him the moment he were to appear at the dread tribunal, and seeing him cast down, "Cheer up, brother," (said he) "you are safe through this streight! By the virtues of this book" (pulling one out of his pocket and kissing it in form) "I will never swear that I bought any thing from me; so throw off that *Tyburn* look, and come along."

Such an assurance naturally gave the sutler confidence; though he could not conceive how he made it good; but a little time cleared up the mystery, and shewed him the force of a Custom-house oath.

As soon as the two culprits appeared before the latter assuming all the dignity of their office, and taking the charge in the strongest colours, and addressing the oath to my master, demanded in an authoritative tone whether he had not sold *uncustomed* goods to him, and to what amount; who not in the least deterred either by the question, or the manner in which it was asked, "Why look ye, gentlemen," (answered he, turning a *quid* in his cheek, and pulling up his breeches with both his hands) "as to that affair, by the oath, if I should swear that I sold him any, I am forsworn, and I'll always try to weather that can"—

As there was no more than a general suspicion against the criminals, this answer satisfied the sagacious judges, and they were dismissed with flying colours.

When they were alone, "Well?" (said my master, taking his friend by the hand) "I told you I'd bring you off. Let that be an example to you for the future. Let fools convict themselves, and none but great fools expect it. I should have little business in the service, if I scrupled swallowing such a pill as this. It is a day of my life! No! no! they must be cunning as a fox, to make an oath, that will stick in the throat of a merchant-man, even if he can't find a way to get it out."

to steer through, as was the case here. We have a salvo for such things. The first oath we take as soon as we get into employment, is never to swear the truth to a Custom-house-officer, while we live; so that all the oaths they give us go for nothing."

But with all his cleverness, he sometimes failed of success. A lieutenant of a man of war happening as he was rowing guard one night to see a boat put off from our ship, pursued it in hopes of making some reprisals for all the extortions he and his brethren daily suffered from every one concerned in trade, as he knew it must be a smuggler.

The hope of prize made the crew of the lieutenant's boat pull with such spirit, that they gained fast upon the chace, which the others seeing, and that it was impossible for them to get clear off, they threw their cargo over board to disappoint their pursuers of their expected booty, and then ran the boat a shore to save themselves from being taken, leaving her of course to the captors for their trouble, who towed her away in triumph.

The chief of the smugglers was my master's son, who in the account he gave him of the affair on his return was proceeding to tell him the names of those who had been with him, when the father stopping him short, "Avast! (said he) "Coil up your tongue. I desire to hear no more of them. Have you a mind to make me forswear myself when I go to recover my boat? For have her again you know I must, as I can't get another here, nor carry on any business without one."—

Accordingly next morning he made a public inquiry after his boat, which he pretended had been stolen from his ship's side, and finding her in the possession of the lieutenant, demanded to have her restored directly, and on his refusal had him summoned before the officers of the customs, who were judges in such affairs.

As he grounded his claim on her having been taken without his privity, and by persons unknown to him, he was put to the common test of an oath, whether he knew who had been in her, when she was pursued by the captors. "By the virtue of my oath, Gentlemen" (answered he without the least hesitation) "*I do not know one of them.*"

So direct an answer satisfied the judges, who were all ways concerned in the affair; but that was not the lieutenant: "Hold, Sir!" (said he to my master, who was sheering off, laughing in his sleeve) "What do you say?"—

"I say," (answered my master, nothing dissatisfied) "That I don't know *one* of them."—

"*One of them!*" (returned the lieutenant, who clearly saw through his evasion) "But don't you know them though? Take care what you say! Perhaps you know more than you think I do!"—

"Why as to that," (replied my master laughing) "I don't say so much. Perhaps I may know some of them."

"How!" (interposed the judge, offended at what he thought shewed a slight to his authority) "You not swear this moment, that you did not know them?"—

"No more do I!" (answered my master) "I know twelve in the boat, of whom I know only eleven. I am sure in that case, I can safely swear I do not know the *twelfth* of them. Hah! hah! hah!"

"Take care, Sir," (replied the judge) "how you trifled in this manner before us again. You know the punishment of perjury, if you should be caught tripping."

"Never fear!" (said my master) "I know the punishment of my conscience too well for that. I can stand that wind as another. Thus! thus! and no more trim. I'll never break an oath; but if I can give it out at the *lee-side* thus by a double meaning, I hope I shall not be in fault." Then turning to the lieutenant, "What do you say?" (continued he) "it seems you have carried two for me this trip! But if I meet you upon a windy day, I may chance to fall aboard your helm. However, since I can't have my boat cheaper, I will come to your terms, so what do you ask for her?"

To this proposal the lieutenant made no objection. Setting therefore his price, "Zounds!" (said my master) "I believe you have no conscience at all, to ask me for my boat, and for his own boat!"—

At his mentioning *conscience*, all present set up a laugh, and repeated the word.

Nothing abash'd at which, "you may laugh as much as you please (continued he) but my notion of conscience is not to ask out of reason, for any thing one has to dispose of; and so, Sir, if you have a mind to part with the boat, I'll give you half what you ask; and I should think even that too much, but that I want her, and do not know where to get another."

"And as I want to sell her, and do not know where to get another purchaser!" (answered the lieutenant) "you shall have her. Not that I think she comes very cheap to you upon the whole neither! You have sworn well for her at least."

"As to that matter," (replied my master) "that is my business and not yours. Here is your money; and that is all you need care for."—Saying this, he paid him for the boat, and then walked off, without concern or shame.—I here quitted his service, of which I was heartily tired, and entered into that of the lieutenant.



## CHAP. XVII.

*CHRYSAE makes some reflections on the policy of imposing oaths of exculpation. The proper method of preserving the validity of oaths, with the consequences of their being administered indiscriminately to all persons, and on all occasions. An uncommon lecture from a captain of a man of war to his officers, represents some polite amusements in an odd light.*

I SEE you are shocked at such flagrant instances of profligacy, of bare-faced contempt of every thing most sacred, and important. They certainly are a reproach to human nature; but that reproach must not be confined to those alone, who obviously incur it. They who from false principles of policy give the occasion, against the conviction of reason and experience, are at least equally guilty.

The impotency of man to resist temptation is such that he is taught to pray against it! why then should those,

who are intrusted with the care of directing his actions the common intercourse of life, lay snares to lead him into it, which there is no probability of his avoiding?

Appealing to the attestation of the Deity, is most certainly the highest assurance possible to be given by any being, who has a sense of his dependance on that Deity; nor should ever be given but on the most important occasions, and in the most solemn manner; nor accepted but from such as may be presumed to understand the nature of it.

In such circumstances it would never be violated. Man is not so desperately abandoned as to run with his eyes open into an inexplicable perdition. But when that attestation is given lightly, for every trifle, when it is placed in opposition to interest, and demanded from such as cannot be supposed to know its consequence, the reverence which should be its guard is taken off, the violation becomes familiar, and of course, the end, for which it is thus impiously, and injudiciously prostituted, disappointed; and by that means the most sacred assurance of life rendered void, the bond of social confidence and safety broken.

The effects of this absurd policy of making the obligations of religion the common test of truth on trivial occasions, and where interest is concerned, are more extensive than is generally imagined. The immediate wants of nature engross the attention of the greater part of mankind too much to let them see the congruity of moral virtue, however evident to exerted reason; wherefore the threats and promises of religion were found necessary to enforce the practice of it: But as the accomplishment of those is placed at a distance, when they interfere with present enjoyments, their force wears off, the threats lose their terrors, and the promises are slighted by those, who look no farther than the instant moment; and this is the great source of that immorality and irreligion so prevalent in life, and which will never be corrected, till legislators make oaths less common, prevent their interfering with the swearer's own interest, (as in the instances which gave occasion to these reflections) explain their nature before they are administered, and inflict instant punishment on their violation.

My new master had but just returned on board, when the captain received orders to go and assist the operations of the war, in another part of the world. The news raised every one's spirits. The sight of a place in which most of them had been guilty of excesses, which threw them into distress, and where all had been so wretchedly disappointed, was necessarily disagreeable; and consequently a removal to another, where a new object attracted their attention from such reflections, and awoke new hopes, however likely to end in the same manner as the former, gave them pleasure.

There was a decency in the behaviour of both men and officers in this ship, so very different from what I had seen in others, as to strike me with an agreeable surprise. But I was not long at a loss for the reason. As soon as the ship was under sail, the captain summoned all his officers into the great cabin, and after some general instructions about their duty. "Gentlemen," (said he, addressing himself to my master, and another, who had been but lately appointed to his ship) "as we have never sailed together before, I must desire your attention to a few hints, which I always take the liberty to give, in such circumstances.

We are now shut up together in a prison, where the unavoidable inconveniences of our situation make all our care necessary to prevent its becoming insupportable to us. For this reason the first thing I recommend to you is, *not to game*. Beside the danger of disagreement when the passions are agitated by the vicissitudes of play, our pay is scarce sufficient for our support, so that the least loss must be distressing, the consequence of which must be general unhappiness, for who can see his companion miserable, without sharing in his misery?

"There is another thing, against which, though not commonly considered in this light, I must earnestly caution you, as inevitably throwing a gloom over that cheerfulness of mind, which is the greatest happiness of life, and to us must supply the place of every other happiness, and this is the vice of profane cursing and swearing, to the reproach of our service too prevalent among us.

There is no man, however hardened in this detestable habit, but knows it to be a crime, and feels a check from



within every time he is guilty, of it, the repetition which self accusation sours his temper, and makes him dissatisfied with himself, and every person and thing around him. For the truth of this I appeal to unvaried experience. Who ever saw a man serenely cheerful that was addicted to this vice? (I might say indeed to any vice, but the situation precludes us from the practice of most of them) I mention these alone, into which we may fall) Joy and mirth is a very different thing, and too often leads into consequences destructive of serenity of mind. It is especially so when it is raised by means inconsistent with reason.

I do not speak of the effect, which the practice of these has upon our resolution. The courage of a Briton never can be doubted; but still there is as much difference between that of a virtuous, and a vicious man, as there is between the same person when sober, or intoxicated with wine. The former is uniform, steady, and attentive to every advantage, or remedy any misfortune, though it be sudden, headlong, and blinded with passion; the latter is only a man who is afraid to die. In a word, the courage of a man, the other the rashness of a brute.

"Against these two things therefore, gaming and drunkenness, I take the liberty to caution you, as a friend, who is sincerely desirous of your welfare! but there is another in respect to which I do not think myself obliged to serve the same delicacy; and this is *drunkenness*, which is liable to be attended with such dangerous consequences in our situation in particular, for I think it unnecessary to mention any other, that I shall ever exert all the authority entrusted to me to suppress it. and therefore I just for me to declare, that no officer, who is one of us, under my command, shall ever do duty under the influence of it.

"This, gentlemen, is what I had to say to you by way of observation, of these few hints will make us happy to ourselves, and respected by our men, without which it is impossible for us to be well obeyed by them; for as they are as profligate as they may appear, they are the best critics on the conduct of their officers, and not only those in higher stations, revere the virtues which they do not resolution to imitate; but also actually possess them in a great degree."

## CHAP. XVIII.

*The folly of a person's prostituting his character to please his company, aggravated by the dangerous mistake of ridicule for applause. CHRYSAL'S master changes place with the chaplain, and preaches him an interesting sermon in which, among remarks more just than polite, he gives an uncommon reason for the particular deformity of vice in a woman.*

I HAVE already taken notice of the effect, which the advice and example of the captain had upon every one in the ship. The officers lived like a family of brother's, and the men did their duty with regularity and pleasure; but though all paid due respect to what he said, it was impossible to work such an instantaneous reformation, but that some of them would now and then jest among themselves upon his conduct, as from comparison with that of others of his rank, inconsistent with his character; and in other respects indulge in the levities of discourse and behaviour too general among persons not much accustomed to the rules of rational conversation

But whatever allowances the circumstances of their education might claim for such sallies in the officers, the person who transgressed most was certainly entitled to none. This was the chaplain, who to avoid the imputation of being hypocritically sanctified, ran into the opposite extreme.

The selfish vanity of man always takes pleasure in seeing any person debase himself, by acting beneath his character especially if that character is such as appears to be placed in a more respectable point of view than their own. The officers, who in general look upon a chaplain as no better than lumber in a ship, and think he is placed as a kind of check upon them, were pleased with this prostitution, which he, by a common mistake of ridicule for applause, gave still farther into, imagining they laughed with him, when in reality, they laughed at him.

But my master beheld the matter in another light; and taking an opportunity one day, when the chaplain and he were by themselves in the ward-room, "I have observe

with much concern, Sir," (said he) "that you are falling into an error, which I have known prove fatal to many gentlemen of your profession. This is departing from your character, in order to accommodate yourself to what you think the humour of your company. Believe me, Sir, no man ever did so, who did not immediately fall into contempt, with the very people, whose approbation he strove to purchase at so dear a rate. The greatest libertine despises a clergyman, who is a libertine; and the reason is plain, you are set apart from the rest of mankind to perform the rites of religion, and inculcate virtue by your precepts and example; and for this you are paid by the public, who expect that you should earn your wages, by doing your duty: and look upon those who do not, as no better than cheats. This may appear an odd way of speaking; but it is true nevertheless.

"On the other hand, where a clergyman fulfils his duty, and enforces his preaching by his practice, though he may not absolutely reform all those with whom he converses, yet he will certainly work this good effect, that he will keep them in awe, and prevent their running into outrageous lengths of wickedness, at least in his presence. For whatever people may inconsiderately imagine, no man ever acted in character, who was not respected; no man ever acted out of character, who was not despised.

"Do but reflect a moment, in what light you yourself would look upon a lady, who should speak obscenely, swear, drink, and talk of fighting, and it will shew you the justice of this remark. For what makes these vices so particularly hateful in a woman, is not any thing in their nature particularly contradictory to the sex, more than ours, but because they are contrary to her character.

"I beg your pardon, Sir, for talking to you in this free manner, in respect to your conduct, which I am sensible concerns only yourself; but as the errors you have fallen into appear to have arisen merely from inadvertency, and mistake, I think it my duty to caution you against the danger of them, particularly in your present situation, with which I have had the opportunity of being much better acquainted, than you possibly can be. I was in the service long, very long, before you were born; and have

been intimate with many chaplains, but never knew one who prostituted his character to humour his company, who was not neglected by them, when they had it in their power to have served him; as on the contrary, I have known many instances of those who have reaped the happy fruits of a regular, and virtuous conduct, by which they acquired an esteem, that proved the foundation of their fortune; and if all have not been equally successful, their disappointment must be attributed to some other cause.

“I would not by this be understood to advise you to a morose distance, and stiffness of behaviour, or asperity of reproof upon every occasion. They seldom, if ever, do good, in any situation; in yours they will certainly do hurt, by piquing false pride to act in opposition to them without regard to the consequences. An obliging temper, and uniformly decent conduct lead insensibly to imitation, where contradiction or direct admonition would be held impertinent. These hints are so obvious, that they may seem unnecessary; but it is want of attention to them which has made so many chaplains, miscarry in life, and indeed has brought the very character into disrepute.”

The chaplain, who wanted neither natural good sense, nor virtuous inclination, was struck with the justice and force of this rebuke. He thanked my master in the most ingenuous manner, and promised to regulate his future conduct by his advice. Such a change at first naturally exposed him to the merriment of his companions; but as my master took his part, and shewed them the injustice of such behaviour, it soon wore off, and he had the heart-felt satisfaction to find himself treated with friendly respect and confidence by those, whose gross familiarity had before often given pain, as it evidently implied contempt.

## CHAP. XIX.

**CHRYSA** describes true compassion ; and shews the consequence of a man's acknowledging distress reasons of it. **CHRYSA**'s master is prevailed upon by a captain to tell him the cause of his melancholy, and moved by an act of uncommon generosity. He enters into a new service.

As the captain maintained the most friendly intercourse with his officers, he soon observed that my master was under some heavy distress of mind. This raised his compassion, and as real compassion distress, which it is not desirous of alleviating, he took occasion, when they were by themselves, to discourse upon such subjects as he thought might to open himself: but finding that modesty, or contracted from long acquaintance with misfortune, observation that the knowledge of a man's distress always sinks him in the esteem of his companions, cutting off their hopes of service from him, and their apprehensions of his expecting assistance prevented his taking the hint, he resolved through forms, and ask him directly.

Seeing him therefore one day walking the quarter-deck in a mood of deep melancholy, he called him into his cabin, and desiring him to sit down, after a little chat, "I fear, Sir," (said he) "that something is wrong upon your spirits. If it is proper to be communicative, I will endeavour to know what it is, and depend upon every assistance in my power to make you easy. I ask not from idleness, but from pertinent curiosity."

"Sir," (answered my master, struck with the candour which he spoke) "I believe you above the influence of such motives, and shall therefore obey your commands without scruple. It is too true, that I am weary; and I fear my unhappiness is too common to those who have devoted my life to a profession in which I have spent my country above forty years with fidelity; and I have the liberty to say with some success: And now my constitution is broken with wounds, fatigue,

of climates, when nature calls for rest, and refreshment, the only reward I have to expect is poverty, and its inseparable attendant, contempt. This, Sir, is the cause of my unhappiness; and such a cause, as I believe you will think it to be a just one."

"Very true, Sir," (replied the captain) "It is a just one; and what must affect every man of spirit, and a generous way of thinking. But you should not yield to it too far! You are still in the vigour of life; and while the war continues should look forward with hope. Though you have been unsuccessful hitherto, fortune may prove more kind."

"Alas, Sir," (returned my master) "I have been so long cheated by hope. that I now detest it. When I came out upon this last expedition, our force made me so confident of success, and I was so well acquainted with the wealth in the place, that I unhappily gave way to hope, and ran into expenses, which though far from being unnecessary, were imprudent, and threaten now to involve me in ruin, on my return home, as it has been thought, proper by our superiors to rate our service in the conquest, at so low a price."

"If that is the case then!" (said the captain) "Do not return till matters mend. Whenever I am ordered home, I'll take care to get you removed into another ship. Your staying abroad on such an account is not inconsistent with the strictest honour, as you do it with an attention truly honest."

"Dear, Sir," (answered my master) "that is very true; but I am precluded even from the wretched relief of a voluntary exile. I have a wife, and children at home, the apprehension of whose distresses drives me to despair. It

atched family thrown upon the unfriendly  
 at its being in my power to assist them. I must  
 turn, and go into a jail to prevent their sta-  
 reets. What affected myself only, honest i-  
 nabled me to support. I have seen boys, w-  
 ace I despised, and men whose principles I d-  
 rred to command, while my services were o-  
 but as I had not the interest of the former,  
 ish merit of the latter, I bore my fate with p-  
 to have those dearer to me than life exposed t-  
 is more than I can bear."—

"Nor shall you bear it!" (replied the captain, v-  
 gned to cough to hide the sympathetic tear, th-  
 ened in his eye) "Nor shall you bear it. How r-  
 he debt, that alarms you? I will advance it for-  
 rectly; and not that only, I will take upon me t-  
 your merit (to which I am no stranger) known to y-  
 periors, in such a light as shall not fail of just rewa-

"O Sir?" (returned my master, as soon as the  
 of his heart gave him utterance) "How can I sul-  
 obligations, to which it is impossible I should eve-  
 any return?"—

"All the return I desire" (answered the capta-  
 your friendship. Speak! how much do you wa-  
 Packet is yet in sight. I will order a signal to be  
 her, and give you a draught upon my agent."—

"Good Heaven!" (exclaimed my master) "be  
 be such virtue in man?"—

"Come! what is the sum?" (interrupted th-  
 who wanted to shorten a conversation, that h-  
 too affecting to him) "I shall think you doubt-  
 ty if you hesitate to accept of my friendship."

"Such a doubt," (returned my master, w-  
 gush of tears had lightened) "would be a bl-  
 than ever stained my soul! No! I receive you  
 with humble gratitude, as from the hand o-  
 will mention any other return, but what m-  
 that, till it shall be pleased to bless me with

Then pulling out his pocket-book, "How  
 of what I owe," (continued he, giving h-  
 and a purse containing little more than,

the boat :) "And here is all my world, no more than an assignment of my pay, and these few pieces of gold, my way, mostly since our hands were at sea. For the balance I must be

answered the captain, returning the bill. "No! you shall be my debtor for the whole. It would be strange of every thing. You may want

(interrupted my master, unable to receive the dignity of honour) "I am not to accept of more than I indispensably require, persons dearer to me than myself. If you will let me make the debt as light as I can, I will be glad to receive your friendship, however it may be the business of my heart. I am sorry you should have so mean an opinion of me."—"What opinion of you!" (replied the captain he had given him) "and spoke in regard, without the most distant dependence on your offence. But you shall make your own opinion though, that if you have any occasion, you will apply to me with the freedom

and, it was impossible to refuse assenting. The lieutenant, and the captain taking the money, ordered that he would order a signal to be made, and write his letters, while he himself drew a bill upon his agent.—The sentiments of the captain made it a pleasure to me to pass this occasion.

The lieutenant went out, my new master walked out his cabin, in the exalted happiness of his situation; and then drawing a bill, for consideration the lieutenant was to pay, he desired that the captain should sign it, and when he entered the cabin, he was waiting upon him, and then he was waiting upon you, but it is not my business to compliment to your honour, but of a trifling present.



taken the liberty to include in the bill.  
 "Is! If this I will not be contradicted."  
 "O Sir!" (answered the lieutenant, catching  
 he reached him the bill, and kissing it eag-  
 so much! My heart will burst."—Saying  
 out of the cabin, in a silence more exp-  
 , than all the flights of eloquence.

## CHAP XX.

*History of a lieutenant of a man of war. A con-  
 tween the rewards of merit, in the land; and  
 with a remarkable instance of a great man's  
 an old friend. The consequence of attempting  
 a mender of manners, and of a man's not meet-  
 opportunity of making himself remarkable.*

WHEN every thing was settled, and the pa-  
 the lieutenant desired leave to wait upon my  
 as soon as he entered; "I come Sir, (said he  
 the thanks, which the fullness of my heart  
 me utter before. You have raised me to the  
 the lowest state of despair."—

"Hold, my friend!" (answered my mas-  
 hand, and squeezing it tenderly) "Speak  
 conjure you. I am abundantly overpaid  
 done, by the pleasure of having served  
 and shall think you repine at my happine-  
 to purchase that pleasure, if I ever hear  
 tioned more."

To relieve the lieutenant, whom he saw  
 gratitude, he then changed the convers-  
 subject, when the lieutenant shewed so  
 and solid judgment, that my master cou-  
 pressing his astonishment, that such a  
 been so long unpromoted in the service.

If you can have patience to hear th-  
 (answered the lieutenant) it will soon

to which he had devoted his youth.

"The first acquaintance a stranger gets in a country place is the parson of the parish. It was my father's happiness to fix his habitation, where there was a clergyman who would have been a valuable acquaintance in any place, and who was equally happy, in the acquisition of a rational acquaintance in him. The common intercourse of neighbourhood was therefore soon improved between them into the strongest friendship, in the intimacy of which, as my father would often naturally mention his anxiety for his children, his friend persuaded him to breed me, the eldest, to the sea-service, in which he thought he himself might be able to serve me, by his interest with several commanders, with whom he had been acquainted formerly, when chaplain to a man of war. "That is the service!" (would the good man say, with pleasure sparkling in his eyes) "That is the service in which merit is never disregarded. You would not have been laid aside after thirty years, to pine upon five shillings a day, if you had been bred to the sea. No! No! merit is all that is necessary there."

"Such an argument was too flattering to my father's hopes to be resisted. Though he felt the evil of not having been bred to business himself, he was charmed at the thought of his son's being placed in the way of rising to an higher sphere, and readily assented to the advice of his friend, who not content with mere advice, insisted on taking me

ows; though it would be ingratitude in as the little taste for letters, which I care, if it has not contributed to my advantage, at least enabled me to support the shock of the present, as well as to avoid many evils, into which I have seen others, who had not the same advantage.

"At sixteen, (for he insisted that it was a policy to turn a boy loose upon the world, before he came to the use of reason, and was well in the principles of morality and religion, for the advantage of a couple of years advance :) At sixteen I was sent to sea, provided with a chest of books, and instruments, and a good suit of clothes, and the recommendation which my best friend gave me, a captain, with whom he had been most intimate, and whose readiness to serve him he would not admit a doubt of.

"On my presenting my letter, the Admiral forgot the name, but recollecting himself after mentioning some circumstances which I had mentioned to my friend, he dwelt upon with pleasure, "Very well, he said, "I remember him now. He made the best punch of any man in the navy."—

"This was all the notice the great man gave me on his account, except I should have observed the captain's observing I would make a good quarter deck, I was directly rated a midshipman, for which I soon found I was indebted to him, sending me well dressed, much more than I deserved.

"Though I felt this disappointment very severely, on my friend's account, I could not think of shocking him with any thing in general terms that I had been disappointed in, but I applied myself to my business, and could not deserve that favour, which he had intended to cure me.

"As I had been accustomed to converse with those, with whom I had been conversing, I took every opportunity of running to my books. But the relief was for the present overbalanced by the

which it drew me; especially as I not only avoided obscenity, swearing, and drinking myself, but had also been so imprudent as to rebuke others for them. I was immediately nick-named *the parson*, and avoided by every one in the ship.

"I need not describe to you the situation of a petit officer, insulted by those below him, ridiculed by his equals, and looked down upon with contempt by his superiors, who forget they ever were in his station themselves. I bore it for fifteen years, at the end of which time, having the good fortune to be sent to London, with a press-gang, on purpose to mortify me, for I always disliked that particular duty, more than any other in the service, on seeing an advertisement in the news-papers, that all who were qualified by their standing to be lieutenants in the navy, should attend to pass their examination, I offered myself without any other introduction, or interest, and was appointed to a ship.

"In this station I have now done my duty for five and twenty years, without reprehension, but as I have no corporation interest to push me at home, none of the modern polite accomplishments, to recommend me to the favourites of fortune, whom I occasionally meet in the service, nor have ever had the good luck to find an opportunity of making myself remarkable, by any action of eclat, though in itself no more than a successful blunder, my uniform conduct and care have passed unnoticed, and I remain a lieutenant still."

The circumstances of this story affected my master in the strongest manner. He took the lieutenant by the hand and desiring him not to despair, repeated his promise of using all his interest to serve him, of the success of which he had no reason to doubt.

Nothing particular happened during our voyage. One instance though of my master's conduct in his military capacity I cannot forbear mentioning, as it shews his character in the strongest light, which was, that he never interfered in the business of his officers, but if he happened to see any thing which he disapproved, instead of interposing his own authority publicly, and giving contrary orders, he always spoke privately to the officer on duty, and giv-

ing his direction under the appearance of advice, alteration proceed as immediately from him, means he spared him the pain of being found fault for the men, and consequently lessened in their

This delicacy not only endeared him to them also contributed greatly to advance the service. every officer knew that he should have the credit the blame of his own actions, they all exerted with the utmost ardour: whereas on the contrary a captain is continually interfering, and leaving for his officers to do, they grow careless of course nothing, as they know he will arrogate to himself the merit of success; if they do not even take a pleasure in any miscarriage, the blame of which so just an opportunity of throwing upon him



## CHAP. XXI.

*An uncommon method of carrying on a war; with a view of speaking the truth too plainly, at an interview CHRYSAL'S master meets his brother. Some particulars of his life. He represents certain matters in an odd light. CHRYSAL enters into his service. Conclusion of his service. CHRYSAL quits his service on an uncommon occasion. from which he passes in the usual course of life into that of the general.*

WHEN we arrived at the place of our destination, we found the shore covered with an extensive line of fortifications, and every thing wearing the appearance of the most desperate war.

The first thing my master did was of course to show the general, whose operations he was sent to observe, met him viewing an occasional fortification, and caused to be raised to train his army to the manner of making regular sieges and attacks; and many parts of ground to be sowed with vegetables, to counteract the effects of the salt provisions, which his army was to use on in their passage thither and preserve

count he received from my master of the heavy rain in the expedition from which he had been spared, gave him visible pleasure, as it seemed to set him at liberty, which was diametrically the reverse of what he had deserved there, in the most advantageous light.

"Order" (said he, looking around him with an air of triumph and exultation) "how officers can reconcile it to themselves to throw away the lives of their men, in such a manner! For my part, I act upon very different principles: I take care not only to give my troops an insight into the various branches of the military art, but also to keep them in such health as may enable them to reap the advantage of their experience. There is nothing so fatal as precipitation. It was the sole cause of the general's defeat and death."—

"?" (interrupted an officer who stood near, and had been addressed to him with evident impatience) "Delay is full of danger."

"Your troops want neither health nor experience to meet every opposition they can possibly meet; and to accomplish the end they were sent upon before your soldiers are fit for them to eat, if you will but lead them against their enemies, and not give them time to retire and carry their effects into places, whither it is impossible for you to pursue them, while your men waste their time in the foolish parade of mock battles, and sieges. They lose their ardour by delays which can answer for nothing but that of protracting the war, and thereby lengthening a lucrative command."

"An attack was quite unexpected, and struck them with equal surprise and indignation, as it touched them in their tenderest part; however, dissembling his passion, he had an absolute command, "I would have you, Sir," (said he) "that I think it the highest assurance you can give me to attempt censuring my conduct, who are bound to execute my orders. When I ask your opinion, it will be time enough for you to give it, till then, silence, not advice, is what I expect from you. If I hold it beneath me to shew resentment to one so wholly subject to my power, you should instantly find the effect of this insolence. But presume not on that point any farther, as you regard your safety. No man shall escape me with impunity."

"N—n—nor me!" (sputtered the officer, whose temper, hot as that of the General was cool, caught fire at the faintest shadow of offence, and flamed almost to madness, as soon as rage permitted him to articulate a word) "Nor m—m—me I seek no p—p—protection but my sword, with which I will v—v—viadicate my own honour, and make good what I say.—Talk to m—m—me of safety, and im—p—punity!"—

The affair now became serious, these words striking at the general's safety, as well as his honour, and convincing him that he must support his dignity by a vigorous effort. "What?" (retorted he, therefore, with a tone and air of offended authority) "Do you menace me too? I suppose you design to raise a mutiny in the army, but I'll prevent that."—Then turning to an officer who attended, "Take that madman away" (continued he) "and put him under a guard, till he recovers his reason. Such behaviour must not go unpunished."—Then addressing himself to my master, with an affected unconcern, as above being moved by what had happened, while the other was led away speechless and convulsed with rage, he politely invited him to dinner, an honour, however, which my master declined accepting that day, as he was most impatient to see his brother, who bore a principal command in the army under the General.

The meeting of these brothers was truly affecting. The instinctive connection of nature had been indissolubly cemented between them by the sacred bond of friendship founded on a sense of mutual virtue.

Actuated by the same principles they had both devoted themselves to the profession of arms, in the different services of the land and sea, as if to avoid the jealousy of rivalry, each being determined to let no competitor take the lead of him in the road to honour.

Undebauched by affluence, and disdaining to waste his youth at home in luxury, when the cause of his country called for his assistance, the elder bravely came to seek for glory in these inhospitable wilds, with as much ardour as my master pursued it on his proper element, in order to earn honours which he might transmit to his own posterity.

equal to those which his brother inherited from his illustrious ancestors.

When the tender inquiries of affection were reciprocally answered, my master gratified the curiosity of his brother with a particular account of his late dearly bought success, closing the black detail with some remarks on the different conduct of the general of this army, which were much to his advantage.

"Your reflections, my dearest brother," (answered the officer) "are most just, as things appear to you. But when you have had an opportunity of seeing farther, I fear you will find reason to change your sentiments, and that the delay here proceeds at bottom from the same principle with the *precipitation*, which produced such terrible effects with you, and Heaven grant it produce not as bad. Interest is the object every where; and whether that is pursued by sacrificing the forces in rash and ill-conducted attempts, to gain an immediate *prize*, or by letting them melt away in inaction, to accumulate the *profits* of command makes no difference in the end.

"I would not be understood from this to justify the officer for arraigning the general's conduct, in so public, and personal a manner. Such ungoverned warmth is inexcusable. Proper respect must be paid to those who bear authority, or the effect of that authority ceases; indeed it is not to them, but to him who delegates the authority, the respect is paid. A general at the head of an army represents his sovereign in the plenitude of his power, and to suffer any slight to be shewn to his delegated character, were to betray the trust of that delegation.

"For this reason, I think his punishment was necessary and therefore just; I wish I could add that it was equally so from the injustice as from the circumstances of the accusation, which occasioned it; but to any one who will not shut his eyes it must appear beyond a doubt, that his great crime was speaking too much, and too plain truth; for with all our boasted care for the preservation of the men, their distresses are such as have not left me a penny in my pocket, for I cannot shut my hand, where my heart is opened. In short, I am so sick of the whole scene, that I have solicited the command of a detached party, with which I



hope to shew that the native bravery of Britons, who with spirit, requires but little experience to enable them to conquer more formidable foes, than naked savages by a few wretched Frenchmen, in a condition not much better. I set out to morrow morning, and think it a particular happiness that you have arrived time enough for me to have this interview with you."

The rest of their conversation is not necessary to be repeated, as it turned upon their own domestic concerns. This much only it is but just for me to observe, that they shewed their conduct in the intercourse and relations of private life to be as amiable, as that in their public capacities were exalted; and proved that moral virtue is the best foundation for true heroism.—My master's brother having in the course of their conversation intimated his having some present occasion for money, I here entered in his service.

You may judge that I remained not long in the possession of my new master. His brother had no sooner seen him, than he paid me away, among a large number of fellows, to a merchant for some additions, which he thought it necessary to make at his own expense to the provision made by the public, for the support and comfort of his army through the fatigues and inconveniencies of a campaign in an uninhabited country.

The sentiments expressed by my master, in the effusion of his soul to his brother, shewed his character in the truest light; I shall therefore only add, that as he acted from principles firmly established on the invariable basis of reason, there was no danger of his deviating from the paths in which he set out.

So bright a prospect made it a pain to me to quit his service so suddenly; but I have since met many mortifications of the same kind, my stay being always shortest, in the best hands.

My continuance, though from another motive, was not much longer with my next master, the merchant, who in the common course of soliciting permission for a ship of his to sail with a cargo, that must be ruined by delay, an embargo having been laid on all the shipping in the place, in the unfathomable wisdom of the ruling powers

ste some unintelligible plan of service, gave me  
eneral's clerk, from whom in the same course of  
I came into the service of the general.

END OF THE FIRST BOOK.

# CHRYSALE :

## OR, THE

### ADVENTURES OF A GUERRILLA

#### BOOK SECOND.

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#### CHAP. I.

*CHRYSALE's master makes some characteristic remarks ; is surprised at the officer's refusing to enter ; and gives a particular reason for seeing him. Description of him. He gives a character of the AMERICANS ; and offers some observations on the return they make to the treatment they receive, and on the practice of forming in the closet, and on the practice of forming in the field. Odd reason why AMERICANS are desirous of gold. CHRYSALE declines.*

WHEN I entered into the possession of my property, he was waiting in his tent, with the most patience, for the return of a person whom he had sent to meditate as of himself, between him and his master, whose presumption in daring to find fault with him, he had thought proper to punish in the manner mentioned.

he took the purse, and weighing it in his hand, "Aye!" (said he with delight glistening in his eyes) "this will do. This embargo was a lucky thought. Let who will complain of the hinderance it is to the business of the public, it advances mine; and that is all I care for. I came here to serve myself, and not the public; and as there is neither plunder nor contributions to be got by activity, I must try what I can do another way. I shewed my dexterity at hunting Savages in the mountains of my own country; and have no desire to renew the chase here. It was necessary for me then to do something that should make me remarkable, and gain favour with those, who I saw must prevail in the end, and therefore I spared no trouble nor fatigue, neither friend nor foe, to convince them of my attachment; and in reward they have now given me this command, in conducting which I must use delay to reap the advantages of my former activity. Fabius saved Rome by delay; let me but make my fortune by it, and I envy him not his fame. I prefer this sound" (chinking the purse) "to the empty noise of public acclamation, the shouts of a giddy mob, who bless and curse with the same breath, and without knowing why they do either. No! no! this is the music that charms my ear."

His meditations were broken off here, by the gentleman he waited for, who informed him that the officer would come to no terms of accommodation; nor even accept of his liberty till he should be acquitted by a court-martial, and have justice done him for the affront offered to his honour.

Such an account was far from being agreeable to my master, who for obvious reasons wished to have every thing go on as quietly as possible. After some pause, "This is a damn'd affair," (said he) "but we must now e'en make the best we can of it. Who could have thought that a countryman of my own would have proved so refractory. We have always been remarkable for hanging well togeth-

er. One and all was the word, or we could not do such great matters. If it is once found that we can be divided, we shall soon lose our courage. Every man be reduced to the poor prospect of his own merit. However, since he will not lose his liberty here, he shall even go home and provide to cover it there as well as he can. I am of this opinion and don't fear but my friends will bring me more than this; especially as it is a national council and all alike. In the mean time, we must double our efforts to make hay while the sun shines."

The gentleman, who was in all his seconded the force of his reasoning; and was able to communicate to him some new strokes of management. The word was brought my master, that a person could not properly be denied, desired to see him.

There was something in the whole appearance of the person that struck me with the strongest comment I saw him. His stature, above the common man, was formed with the justest proportion; his ability to execute the most difficult attempts; his determined and enterprising spirit that always could urge him to. His open countenance, his humanity and reason attuned resolution, the true workings of his soul; and his whole manner in the unaffected ease of natural liberty, without the critical formality of studied rules of politeness, only to deceive.

As soon as he entered, "I am content to throw myself carelessly into a chair, without all that parade of ceremony, on the occasion of which my master prided himself to receive your orders. It is time, I should say, who grow impatient, as the enemy grows, and I never chuse to baulk their first intention, like taking men in the humour, when they have time to consider too much."

"I design, Sir," (answered my master) "the simplicity, and affectation of politeness, was the most direct contrast to the blunt freedom of a council of war very soon; at which

stance, to form a plan of operations for the campaign: when that is done, and all proper measures concerted, I shall set out. *Precipitation* is very dangerous; and directly contrary to the principles of the regular art of war, by which I mean to proceed. The *Savages* shall see some difference between my conduct and that of my predecessors. They shan't surprise me on my march; nor draw me into an ambush, among woods and mountains."

"As to the art of war, Sir," (replied the other.) "I know no more of it, than what Heaven and common sense have taught me which is to find out the enemy, and beat them as soon as I can, my plan for which is always directed by present circumstances; nor do I know how one can be formed to effect, any other way."

"Your exploits have always been well executed:" (returned my master with an air, and tone of importance, as designing to say something that should raise him in the opinion of the other) "But you have hitherto acted rather in the low sphere of a *partisan*, than as a general. The duty of a general comprehends much more than what you mention, as you shall have an opportunity of learning before we take the field. I intend to go through a regular course of military operations to instruct my officers, and discipline the men. Your *Heaven-taught* generals may beat the enemy; but that is the least part of the care and duty of a general now a days. The very least part."

"And pray, Sir, how much time will this course of operations take up?"—

"I cannot exactly say; but not above a month or two, I imagine."

"A month or two! why, Sir, I hope we shall have done the most troublesome part of our work by that time; or else I do not know what may be the consequence. For, to be plain with you, these delays will never do with the *uncivilized* Americans; who judge of things only by common sense; and cannot be made to comprehend this way of carrying on a war, by lying still in a camp and doing nothing. They have formed very disadvantageous notions of the delays already made; and think a man who does not advance to fight his enemy is afraid of him; and therefore if they are not led to action directly; they will desert, so that if I stay a month or two here at school to

learn a lesson I may never have occasion for, I must other forces to put it in practice with?"

"Cannot you devise any reason that may account your staying, to their satisfaction?"—

"Really, Sir, not I! I never was good at devising sons, destitute of truth, in my life; and have entirely got the practice since I have conversed with the Africans, who are far from being such fools, as they are generally thought to be. Though they have not the advantages of learning, they see by the light of natural reason through all the boasted wiles of policy; and as they never mean deceit themselves, detest it in others, how speciously disguised; nor ever place confidence a second time, where it has been once abused.—

"How! the Americans never mean deceit! Surely they must know better! they are the most perfidious, deceitful Savages, that burthen the earth; and it would be an advantage to the world, if the whole race of them was exterminated."

Such of them as converse much with *civilized* Europeans, it is too true, learn many things from them, which are a disgrace to their own Savage nature as you call them. But I speak of the general disposition of the people. Treat them with candour, probity, and tenderness; they will return them tenfold, in all their intercourse with you; as on the other hand, they seldom fail to return contrary treatment with severe usury. Nor are they to be blamed. In all their dealings with the Europeans, they find themselves imposed upon in the grossest manner; a manner not fit to be practised even with brutes. Their sensibility is quick, and their passions ungoverned; and their tempers ungovernable: How then can it be wondered at, that they make returns in kind; whenever they find any opportunity; and become the most dangerous enemies? What as if those passions were attached by good treatment, they would be the most affectionate, steady, and careful friends. I speak from experience. I treat them as rational creatures; and they behave as such to me. I never deceive them; and they never deceive me. I do them all the good in my power; and they return them manifold. *In short, I practise to them the behaviour which I wish*

meet from them, and am never disappointed. All the evils which have been suffered from them have proceeded from the unhappy error, of thinking ourselves possessed of a superiority over them, which nature, that is Heaven, has not given us. They are our fellow-creatures; and in general above our level, in the virtues which give real pre-eminence, however despicably we think of, and injuriously we treat them."

"They are much obliged to your character of them at least; whatever others may be. And pray, Sir, what is it you would have me to do, to preserve the good opinion of these most virtuous people?"

"I presume not, Sir, to say what is proper for you to do. All I desire is that you will dismiss me directly, in a capacity of making good my promises to my friends; and by the time you say you shall be ready to move with the army, I hope to give a good account of the enemy."

"That, Sir, I have no thought of. However, as you are so desirous of going. I shall not delay you. I'll form a plan of operations for you this very day."

"For me, Sir? I do not understand you. How can you know what will be proper, or possible for me to do, at the distance of many hundred miles, in a country you are an utter stranger to. In Europe, where war, like a game of chess, is played, as I may say, entirely by art, that method of planning in the closest the operations of the field may do perhaps; but then it is necessary that each side should play the game by the same rules. A body of Americans, who know nothing of the art of war but fighting, might be apt to move so irregularly, as to disconcert the whole scheme of the game. Indeed, by what I can judge of the matter, that very method of planning the operations of a campaign is advantageous only to the general, as it prolongs the war, and consequently the encumbrances of command, by tying up his hand from availing himself of any unforeseen circumstances, in his favour. Whereas if armies were sent out only to fight, as formerly before the improvements in the art of war, the dispute would soon be decided, and even the vanquished better off, than the victors are at present, whose riches and strength are so exhausted by this dilatory way of proceeding, that



are not the better for their success. I hope, not take offence at the plainness of my speech. I long been accustomed to converse with Savages, and speak just what they think, that I am become stranger to that *dissimulation*, which is called proper among civilized nations; and must make use of their original intention of conveying my thought.

"Not in the least, Sir! I like your free manner. It is in the character of a soldier. I will order nothing to be got ready for you directly; and you as soon as you please; at full liberty to act as proper."

"I hope, Sir, I shall not make a bad use of that. And pray, among the other things, do not forget me some money."—

"Money, Sir! What occasion can you possibly have for money, among *Savages*, who do not know of it?"—

"Why really, Sir, that question is natural. The matter is, the savages, who come among the Europeans, see every thing governed by gold, in such a manner that they have taken it into their heads, we worship it; therefore are become as eager for it as ourselves, of gaining an ascendancy over us, when they have got the god in their possession."

A conscious heart takes to itself more than it meant. The dry manner in which this was said, gave my master to the quick, and made him not discuss the conversation any farther with such a person, nor have so nice an observer longer about him, to the motives of his actions. Giving him the money he required, he wished him success in his politeness, and dismissed him to prepare for the occasion.

It was a pleasure to me to change my service; as the idea I had conceived of him, both from his appearance and conversation, afforded some variety, and my curiosity was heartily gratified by the regular art of war.

## CHAP. II.

*in which CHRYSAL's master was received by his Antiquated principles on which his authority ed. His odd opinions and conduct in some matters, with the consequences.*

as every thing was ready my master set out here he arrived without meeting any thing re- his journey, as you may suppose, through un- serts.

tion he met with from his people was the very hat *Sovereigns* usually meet. They welcomed sincere joy and respect, which they expressed lowing of their hearts, without ceremony or ay, "*Sovereigns*," as he really enjoyed that s most rational sense, his will being a law to him, because they always found it just, and as to them.

re account which he gave my late master of his reating his people shewed a just foundation for ver them, I found that it depended not on that authority, like that of the first rulers of the founded also on the relations of nature, and y its strongest ties, he being literally the subjects, the king of his own family.

n this it is necessary to inform you, that on s residence among these uncivilized nations, in n an influence over them the more readily, he le all such rules of conduct as seemed to him to story to natural reason, and the public good, eibly enjoined for particular convenience.

rese the chief was the custom of restraining ee between the sexes, and confining individu- other, after the desire which first brought them d ceased : As he saw that the strongest passion ns the human heart is that desire, (for his was not refined enough to suggest one thought g the passions) and as the continuation of the nds entirely on the gratification of it, he held ition to it to be most criminal in itself, and

tal to the public good, (properly the first object of civil institution, and which can be promoted no effectually, as by promoting population) and he exerted all his influence to encourage that commerce under such restrictions only: as were evidently necessary to procure the great end of it, the propagation of species. He gave liberty to every man to converse with as many females as he pleased; and to quit them never he thought proper, provided they were not pregnant. To the women the former liberty could not be denied, as the use of it would defeat the design; or, were it had not immediately that effect. cause confusion, and prevent both paternal care, and filial duty, by the uncertainty of descent: But the latter instance they enjoyed equally with the men, being allowed to chuse whom they liked, and if not pregnant quit them at pleasure, for which connections were to remain with the fathers.

I shall not say whether reason originally suggested this system to him; or (as is often the case) whether he sought for reasons to support the dictates of inclination. Be which it would, the effect was the same. His subjects increased in an uncommon degree; and he founded, like patriarchs of old, an authority on the justest of all principles. voluntary consent, over a people inseparably linked to him, and to each other, by the strongest ties of nature as being by this complicated commerce in the strictest one family; for disdaining to make laws for others, he would not observe himself, (like too many of his legislators) he had enforced his precepts so powerfully in his example, that there was scarce an house in his tribes around him, from which he had not taken a rare mate, and added a child of his to their number.

That his reception, as I have observed, should be cordial from such subjects is not to be wondered at, flocked about him on his arrival, and hailing him with voice by every tender relation of nature, by son, husband, shewed an affection too subdued by formal rules, and impossible to be sympathizing in it.

When this tribute was paid to nature,

people together, and distributing among them which he had received for that purpose, gave out of the mighty army sent by his Sovereign enemy, and proposed to them to assist its op-

quired not many arguments to confirm their confidence who had never deceived them. They sincerely assented to his proposal, and sending their neighbours to join them, separated to make the little preparations necessary for persons who were strangers to luxury, and knew no wants but those of



### CHAP. III.

*describes his master's habitation and family. He relates the uncommon progress. The manner in which he employed the females of his household engaged. Remarks on the Account of their amusements, with the manner in which they usually ended. The method by which CHRYSTIAN kept peace in his family.*

As my master had thus concluded the business of the day, and of his character, he retired to devote a few minutes to his private concerns.

His habitation was built on an eminence by the side of a river, the banks of which were covered with a number of small cottages, inhabited by the females of his property; for instead of attempting to prevent their going out for other men, as inclination led them, he always dismissed them with presents in the most agreeable manner, but also kept up an intercourse of regard and affection with their successive husbands, every one of whom was attached to himself in the strongest manner, being particularly ready on all occasions to do them every service in his power.

In the cottages they bred up their children, and entrusted to his care, all the necessaries of life with more

out to visit his family, and enjoy the sublime happiness of power, in making all who it happy, by the unaffected tenderness with which he inquired after their welfare, and returned them his entering every cottage.

The appearance of these females was most the delicate sensibility that softened the beauty, or the fire which animated the charms custom, that reconciles all things, had made him. especially as no comparison made to their disadvantage; and the honesty which they met his addresses, the warmth which shared his joy, amply over-balanced any inferiority in feature or complexion; any ignorance of the arts of coyness, which overacted often prolonged expected pleasure.

As his women did not expect his visit so they were engaged, according to their different tastes either in the management of their domestic or in such amusements as custom had made pleasant. The occupations of the former kind were necessary and confined within a narrow circle, from the circumstances of their lives: but in the latter, fancy, sole sovereign, asserted her unbounded rule, and sported in various forms, many of which I soon had an opportunity of observing.

As my master proceeded in his patriarchal career, a considerable number of the females

seems it was a custom among them to meet frequently at each other's cottages, for the pleasure of enjoying favourite amusements to more advantage together displaying their *finery*, to set off which, no art nor was neglected on these occasions. They dressed themselves in their best blankets, which were covered all over with patches of various colours to make them look more gaudy. Their heads were adorned with plumes of feathers. Strings of glass-beads were rolled around their arms and legs. Their toes were loaded with rings of pew-ter and brass; and their necks and faces were carved with figures of birds and flowers, and painted of various hues. I see your laughter moved at this description; but that proceeds from narrow prejudice, and want of rational reflection, on which it would appear that all useless ornaments are equally just objects of ridicule, whether made of silks, and laces, or parti-coloured rags; whether bits of glass, or pearls and diamonds. Think, I say, but for a moment; and you will see that in reality there is nothing more absurd in wearing one kind of metal, or upon one part of the body, than another, rings of brass, for instance, on the toes, than golden on the fingers; in carving the skin, than boring the ears; or in painting the face blue and green, than white and red. The same vanity is the motive of all, and all produce the same effect of admiration; as in things equally unsupported by reason, custom and caprice bear equal sway. The difference in the means therefore makes none in the end; at least none to the disadvantage of the persons of whom I speak, as it certainly is more absurd to lavish treasures, that might be so much better employed, to a worthless purpose which cheaper bawbles would answer as well.

The amusements, in which they were engaged, were as whimsical as their dresses. Some skipped about, describing various figures in their motions, till want of breath and weariness obliged them to sit down. Others, and these the greatest number, were employed in chucking shells or pebbles from the brook, into holes dug in the sand, for prizes of bits of tin, or brass, which game they applied themselves to with the greatest eagerness and anxiety, and many were so expert at, as to strip their antag-

onists of all their hoards, often indeed no distance of chicanery and deceit : And as and those who had nothing to stake at, and down into little sets, and entertained making remarks upon the rest, not at good-nature or truth ! while the mistress busied herself in adjusting ceremonials, pany at their several amusements, and milk, or broth, and tobacco, the fatigue never repined at, as her consequence was the number of her guests.

Though mere amusement was the object of meetings, other objects were general other consequences produced by them. commenced, and often completed ; and prizes were for which they contended, emulated the passions, and set the competition on the ears, till they almost clawed out each other.

Their sports were at length beginning to take a turn. The tempers of the losers became more violent on the detection of some deep strokes of play. Intercations, which would soon have been fatal, but my master interposed his authority to stop their disputes, when the party broke up to keep the assignations they had made in their inclinations, and the rest to calculate to devise schemes for retrieving their loss at the next meeting ; and my master having singled out his favourite of that night, repaired with her to his chamber, without any of the rest taking official notice of the preference, as they had no power to supply their loss elsewhere.

I have observed your astonishment at especially at my master's hardness in exposing among a number of women, and at them in order together, when one, in more than any man can manage ; but when I tell you that that number often exceeds a hundred ; and that he never had recourse to severity, in his conduct to them ?

To comprehend this, it is necessary to

that most of, if not all the uneasiness which embitter the life of man arise from an officious intrusion into the uneasiness of others, or an over-weening partiality to himself, that makes him expect treatment, which he does not give, and take offence where none is meant him, for matters not worth his being offended at; an observation that will hold in every state public and private; among governors, as well as governed.

His rule then was never to take part in their disputes among themselves, nor offence at their infidelity to his bed, of which he himself set them the example. This disarmed them of that perverseness, which is the sex's most offensive weapon. They remained constant to him, because they were not restrained from being otherwise, whenever they pleased; nor did they trouble him with their disputes, because they saw he would not be troubled at them.

#### CHAP. IV.

*CHRYSALE's master is honourably rewarded for his services.*

*An unexpected meeting with one of his countrywomen, introduces an uncommon remark on a common matter. The lady gives an odd instance of conjugal love; and refuses the civil offer of CHRYSALE's master, for a natural reason.*

*CHRYSALE changes his service.*

THE very next morning his people assembled before his door, in readiness to obey his commands, when he led them directly in quest of the enemy, sharing himself in all their fatigues, and teaching them to despise danger by his example, so little did he know the duty of a general.

It would be tiresome to enter into a particular description of an expedition, carried on among wildernesses and deserts, and consisting chiefly of ambuscades, and surprises. It is sufficient to say that he was successful in all his enterprises, reason and presence of mind serving him instead of experience, in the regular art of war; and courage well supplying the place of discipline in his men.



services could not miss of reward from a just, and his Sovereign. His power was enlarged, and he received those marks of favour and distinction, which were usually instituted to excite virtuous emulation, and set seal of honour on successful merit; though like most of human institutions, they too often produce the contrary effect, and reflect only disgrace, from being bestowed contrary to their intention, and on unworthy objects.

As he was preparing the way thus for the motions of his main army, whenever the general should think proper to let it move, some of his people brought before him an European lady, whom they found wandering in those unfrequented wilds, her guide having mistaken his way.

Such a situation necessarily entitled her to his compassion and assistance; but he soon felt himself still farther interested in her favour, when he found she was a native of his own country, and of a family not entirely unknown to him. before he came to fix his abode in this distant part of the world.

There is not a stronger instance of the force of that attachment, called in a larger sense *patriotism*, than the instinctive affection which persons of the same country though utterly unacquainted before, feel for each other moment they meet in a strange place. My master instantly called her his dear country-woman, and embracing with the tenderness of a brother, led her away to his tent, which he resigned to her, as the best accommodation he could give her; and then went and ordered every thing that had belonged to her, which his men looking on as a fair prize had taken and divided among themselves, restored, promising to recompense the captors.

As soon as she had adjusted her appearance in a better manner, she sent to desire my master's permission, for fear of intruding improperly upon him, on his expressing wonder what could have brought her into the midst of those deserts so far away from European settlement, she gratified his curiosity by a lowing account, which was often interrupted by tears, and every expression of the most

Her husband, (she said) who had been an officer of distinguished rank in the English forces, had fallen in one of the defeats they suffered in the beginning of the war, before England had exerted herself in such a manner, as to entitle her to success; the news of whose death affected her so extraordinarily, that she resolved to brave all the fatigues and dangers of so long a voyage by sea, and journey through uninhabited deserts in time of war, for the melancholy pleasure of one last view of his dear remains, which she had accordingly obtained, though not so much to her satisfaction as she could have wished, the body being in a state of putrefaction, not possible to be approached without disgust and abhorrence; nor to be distinguished from any other mass of corruption, when she had caused it to be dug out of the grave, in which it had been buried on the spot where he had been killed, among the other victims of the day; and was now returning home, when she had happily been found by his people.

Though my master was as much unversed in the regular rules of politeness, as of war, good-nature taught him the essentials of one, as reason had of the other. He heard out her story, though not without pity and contempt at the extravagance and folly of it; and consoling her with some general remarks on the error of indulging immoderate grief, for things not to be remedied, offered to send her under a sufficient escort to his own habitation, where she might remain in safety, and have the conversation and attendance of his women, till the conclusion of the campaign, when he would convey her himself to the next sea-port, in order to her returning to her own country.

Though she would have looked upon any attempt to console her, as the highest affront in another situation, her present circumstances made her think it not proper to shew any resentment of it to him: beside, there was something in his appearance, that some how made it less disagreeable from him, than it would have been from any other person; and would possibly have influenced her to accept of his offer, had not the mention of his women alarmed her delicacy, and set her virtue on its guard.

Resolving therefore to have this cleared up, before she would give any direct answer to his offer, she expressed

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high sense of his kindness in the politest terms; and entering into a general conversation, among other questions of mere curiosity, asked him in a careless manner, whom he meant by his women, and in what capacity they served him?

Such a question was more than he desired, though he had inconsiderately laid himself open to it. However, as he thought no delicacy could justify deceit, he answered her directly and without preface, that they served him in the natural capacity of women, while they pleased to continue with him; nor did he desire any other service from them.

Though she was a good deal disconcerted at this answer, she had the address not to seem to understand it, in hopes that he would take the hint, and explain himself into a meaning less offensive to her modesty; to give him an opportunity for which, "I presume, Sir," (replied she) "you mean that they wait upon your lady, or perform the other domestic offices of your family, in which women servants only are employed?"

"No really, madam," (answered he) "that was not meaning. I have no lady for them to wait upon; no they live so immediately in my own family, as to any domestic employment in it."

"How Sir! are you not married?"  
 "Not particularly to any one person, madam."  
 — "That's very strange!" (said she, pleased at gained so material a piece of intelligence, and resolved to pursue the conversation.) "That is really very

And, pray Sir, are these ladies Europeans? I (sighing heavily and wiping her eyes) "they are happy widows of such officers as have fallen in the to whom you have shewn the same politeness as ity, as I now experience from you."

"I am sorry, madam," (answered he, to curiosity at once, and put a stop to question gan to be troublesome) "to be obliged to you in an opinion so favourable to me; they Americans, by whom I have had children: unfeigned affection, and easy complying such satisfaction, that I never shall

self solely to any one woman, however superior to them the advantages of beauty and education; not, indeed, that they want qualifications to raise both love and esteem, but you will find when you have been some time among them."

This, which was too plain for her to affect not to understand it, instantly put an end to the pleasure she had begun to find in his conversation, and determined her as to his proposal. "I am much obliged to you for your civil offer, Sir," (said she, bridling up her chin, and making a formal courtesie) "but I cannot except of it. I have not the least desire for the conversation of *Squaws*, and am in haste to leave this savage place; for which reason I shall take it as a favour, if you will send some of your people to guard me to the next English settlement to-morrow morning. At present I am quite exhausted with fatigue, and want some rest, if the distress of my heart will permit me to take any."

This thought recalled the remembrance of her loss: She burst into a flood of tears; and my master withdrew, after finding that his attempts to console her, only aggravated her grief, and gave offence to her delicacy.

Unvers'd as he was in the ways of the polite world, he was too well acquainted with the ruling principles of the sex, which in every state are the same, not to see through this change in her behaviour; but the discovery had no other effect, than to confirm him in his contempt for such hypocritical levity. Accordingly, finding she continued in the same mind next morning, he made the best provision he could for her journey, and sent her away with a sufficient guard, forcing upon her a purse of gold. (in which I was) to defray any accidental expense, for which she might be unprovided, in case she should not directly meet a ship ready to carry her to Europe.

## CHAP. V.

*CHRYSAI's mistress gives some striking instance of consistency. She is cured, of her grief by a person's accomplishments as extraordinary as her own. The tale of comparative excellence. CHRYSAI's mistress, and he changes his service for that of an old m*

As soon as my mistress found herself out of sight of her late master, she gave vent to that indignation and disappointment, which she had thought proper to suppress while in his presence. "Insensible brute!" (said she) "Not quit his odious *Squaws* for any woman! And the rudeness to tell me so to my face! It shews his low taste, for which such animals are fittest."—

Then pausing for some moments; "What a character!" (continued she, sighing softly) "Such strength and ease in every motion! And that manly beauty in his looks! Had I but the polishing I was too hasty. I should have waited to insinuate myself into his heart by degrees. I could not have failed success. My husband was as strongly attached to me when first I undertook him. Oh! dearest best friend! Never shall I meet your fellow! Never shall another possess your place in this faithful, wretched heart."—

A flood of tears here interrupted her meditations, which were often renewed in the same strain during her journey, and always ended the same way.

On her arrival at the sea-port, she had the mortification to find that she must wait some time for a passage on all the ships which were there, having sailed a few days before.

But her vexation at this disappointment was considerably lightened by the conversation of several companions in it, particularly that of a chaplain of a regiment who had taken such offence at the immorality of the army, that he had taken the uncomfortable way of living in those savage countries, that he had hired a substitute, at a cheap rate, to perform his duty, and was returning home to enjoy a life more agreeable to the delicacy of his character and inclination.

is talents to more advantage in paying court to life, than in reforming soldiers or converting savages. Griefs are never lasting: The violence of my misgrief had been too much for nature to support, and beginning to abate of itself, when my late master another passion, that would soon have supplanted it though he did not pursue his advantage, as far as it have done, he had opened her heart, and inspired it ready to receive any other impression.

The chaplain's function, and her rank, not to omit accomplishments of both, seemed to point them to each other as the most proper companions, it was not strange they should soon grow intimate, nor that their intimacy should be insensibly improved into a tender passion. They made a tete a tete parties, at games which no one else in the place knew how to play with them. They talked in the places of pleasurable resort in England, and of the pleasures pursued at them: And they raised their own opinion in the eyes of each other, by boasting of acquaintances with persons they knew only by name.

The uncommon accomplishments were not without effect: Each took the tales of the other upon credit, because they had met the same complaisance; and found a pleasure in being deceived, by one whom it was an equal pleasure to deceive.

This was not the only thing that advanced their mutual influence upon each other. All human excellence is comparative. Though far from being beautiful, they were nearest to being so; though far from being well-bred, they knew most of the common ceremonies in which breeding is by many thought to consist, but which are the incumbrances of it, of any persons there; consequently appeared to enjoy those advantages in the highest degree. They regulated the assemblies, they gave the rules of play, they made fashions; in a word, opinion was the law in every matter of polite amusement and concern.

But cut out for each other, it was impossible for this matched pair not to come together. They were actually married, not more to the grief of their respecters, than the joy of their rivals, the bride for-

getting her grief for a dead, in the arms of a band, and the happy bridegroom pleasing himself thought that the high accomplishments of his increase his interest with his new patrons.

To crown their happiness, in a few days after married an English man of war put in there, home, the captain of which politely offered a passage. Such an opportunity was not to be lost. They accepted his offer with the greatest joy, and soon made a party and entertainment for him, won me from my mistress at a game of *brag*, the indeed at which he thought himself a match for

Though I had no reason to regret leaving my present change gave me no great pleasure as even the recommendation of novelty, my new master the captain, with whom I had left the Sparrow who had at length been made so happy, as to home.



## CHAP. VI.

CHRYSAI arrives in ENGLAND. *His master is a sight not very pleasing. The history of the late hero of the day opens some mysterious scene.*  
OBVIOUS USE OF COUNCILS OF WAR.

(CHRYSAI's master having in the course of his home given offence to his officers, by his prudence to his own safety: to obviate any bad consequences might attend their complaining to his superiors, he resolved to employ CHRYSAI's meditations in his favor, as he should arrive in England.—Vol. I. Chap.

His arrival in *England* presented him with a confirmed this resolution, and made him wish to have been in such haste to return. On his entering the harbor he found the boats of all the men of war there, *around one ship*, in which was displayed the

the execution of the commander. The sight appalled soul, conscience anticipating the stroke of justice, viewing this as an omen of his own fate.

Had not time to brood over these gloomy reflections when an officer came on board him with an order to the execution in his boat, along with the other prisoners, which he obeyed, in a state of mind scarce less happy than that of the criminal.

Soon as the bloody work was done, he waited on the commander, where the melancholy, in every face he saw as far from relieving the anxiety of his mind. He found no pleasure in such company. When he had asked a few general questions of course, he went away with a ship of a captain of his intimate acquaintance, to get some account of this shocking scene, for he had not resolution to make any inquiry about it; nor even to listen to the conversation of every one around him, which would have explained the whole.

After mutual congratulations on their meeting, my master satisfied his curiosity, which his friend promised to gratify by their bottle, as soon as they should be alone after dinner.

Accordingly, when the coast was clear, "You desire information in an affair (said he) that has given our corps the deepest wound we have ever received. The circumstances are many, and mysterious; but I will strive to give you a notion of it in as few words as possible, for it affords no pleasure to either of us to dwell upon such a

the beginning of the war. soon after you went to sea, the unfortunate man who has this day fallen a martyr to the humour of the times, was sent out with a commission to counteract the schemes of the enemy, and relieve a number of ours which they were then besieging. (This was the purport of his public orders; but it will appear to be presently, that he must have received private ones, of a very different nature, from those who at that time directed the conduct of affairs.)

Instead of making the expedition necessary to have his orders into execution with effect, he trifled away his time here, in such a shameful manner, using every art



volous excuse he could devise to delay his departure; the voice of the public was raised against him; and found necessary to appoint another to the command of his place in order to silence their clamour; but unfortunately for him, he sailed the very day before his appointment, and his successor was to have set out to supercede him.

"The same dilatory conduct threw a damp upon everything he attempted to do. He seemed resolved upon nothing; but though he was invested with the fullest authority to act as he saw proper himself, called councils of war to deliberate upon every the most trifling occasion, that might have the sanction of their advice to excuse his neglect, and often direct disobedience of his orders; for we all well know, that a council of war always speaks the sense of the commander.

"One instance of his proceeding in this manner will be sufficient to justify this remark. He had been ordered to call at another fortress in his way, and take from thence a reinforcement for the garrison of that which he was sent to relieve. On his arrival there; instead of demanding that reinforcement peremptorily, as his orders empowered him, and making the expedition, which the urgency of the occasion required, he shewed such indifference to the enterprise by his delays, and expressed such diffidence of his success, that the commanding officer took the alarm; and following his example, called a council of war to consider whether he should send it, which on mature deliberation he absolutely refused, on account of the danger of weakening his own garrison, in case it should be attacked; whereas, it was notorious that could never happen, if this unhappy man did his duty, as the force he had was sufficient to keep the command of the sea, and prevent any such attempt. But far from urging this he quietly acquiesced in the officer's excuse, and sailed away without the reinforcement, for which alone he had been ordered to stop there.

"On the same principles, when at length he came in sight of the place, the siege of which was pushed with the greatest vigour, he excused his ending any relief to it, on a pretence of the danger of entering the harbour, as if any military operation could be free from danger, and with-

7 to seek a fleet of the enemy, which was coming to the siege, and which he came up with sooner than expected.

engagement now was unavoidable ; but, still he had his power to prevent any effect from it, which he usually did, by trifling away his time in vain unneccessary manoeuvres, and pretending to come to action at a distance too great for him to do any thing.

The enemy, whose interest it was to avoid an engagement which their most sanguine hopes could not promise success, availed themselves of this conduct, and their escape. after having, from the superiority of his keeping aloof in this manner gave them, treated roughly a part of his fleet that had advanced with him, and come really to action.

This served him as a pretence for calling a council of war that day, by the advice of which instead of pursuing the enemy, who had evidently fled from him, or making any attempt to relieve the fortress which was besieged, the obvious first object of his being sent out, he returned directly to the other, from which he was to have taken the opportunity, as I mentioned before, to defend that fortress from being brought upon it solely by his own conduct, the former, deprived thus of every prospect of revenge like its fate ; and giving up the honour of his country from an enemy, whom he might have vanquished and who had fled from him before.

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## CHAP. VII.

*d. Consequence of the foregoing conduct. An extraordinary sentence attempted to be reversed in an extraordinary manner, and by as extraordinary persons. The result of this ; and why it miscarried. More mysteries. Fate of the BUNGLERS, who left their poor TOOL in the hands of the enemy ; with the consequence of this affair to a certain*

*The consequence of so strange a conduct was, the firing of the red fire ; and with one voice demanded satisfaction*

for such a sacrifice of their interest and honor, therefore not only deprived of his command, made a prisoner; and after suffering every abuse which the rage of a licentious people loose from all bounds, could suggest, brought found guilty of *neglecting to do all in his power against the enemy*, and for that crime has this day sentence of the law; a sentence not more unexpected and extraordinary in itself, than in the manner it was passed; and afterwards attempted to be commuted by those who had passed it, when they reflected on establishing a precedent, that might one day be turned against themselves.

“For persuaded (perhaps by their known true motives of his conduct) that nothing more could be gained by the trial, than to amuse the public, they suffered him to act their parts in the farce, and found him more than he had said, of such a part only of the charge as common sense could never conceive possible. But death, it being impossible to acquit him altogether, without involving themselves in his guilt, they expected to save both his life, and his credit. But such trimming seldom answers its purpose. They were now turned; and it was resolved to call the same sentence into execution, with the utmost effect.

Alarmed at a measure, so contrary to their wishes, his judges were driven to their wit's end; and in their present regard to themselves left nothing unattempted to save him. They retracted, as far as was in their power, their own judgment! they petitioned the monarch, they applied to the whole body of the legislature. But all was in vain! they expostulated! they wept! but all was to no purpose. His fate was determined; and they only drew down on themselves that contempt, which such inconsistency merited.

“From this general account of his conduct, it appeared to you, that he acted by secret or private, as opposed to his public ones, as no man however virtuous in principle, however infatuated by fear, or however much, which, it was well known, was his case, could have possibly acted in such a manner, and with such consequences of which were disgrace and

it should remain on your mind, from the inconsistency of his actions at different times, the least attention to the following circumstances will effectually re-

veal the informations of the enemy's design upon that point. It had been sent to those in power, for a considerable time; but no notice was taken of them to reinforce the garrison; or even order the officers, regularly belonging to attend their duty, till the siege was actually begun. When this unfortunate man was sent, but so late, that the common impediments of contrary winds might possibly have delayed him so long as to defeat the design, even had he exerted himself with the utmost ardour.

It also been really intended that he should reinforce the garrison, a force proper for that purpose would have been sent directly from home, without subjecting him to the long delay of stopping for it at another place, where he would not be to be spared, as proved to be the case.

Lastly, had he not had secret reasons, which he might be sufficient to justify his conduct, it is not to be imagined that he would have wasted the time before he sailed. He would have accepted the refusal of the commanding officer of the fortress, from which he was to have expected reinforcement, that he would not have attempted to throw some relief into the place; and that he would not have fought the enemy's fleet, when he had the prospect of defeating it! for the tenor of his defence acquitted him as I have observed, of all suspicion of cowardice, or traitorous correspondence with the enemy's country.

His conduct at, and after his trial, confirmed these remarks. Depending on support, from those in power, he took the only measure, prudence could have suggested, for his defence, which was to have retorted the charge of cowardice upon his very accusers, and perplexed them with such a variety of matter about disobedience, insubordination, and breach of discipline, as to blind the world, and his judges, so that they should be glad to acquit him, if only to get rid of the plague of the court. A method, which experience had shown to be ef-

fectual, in as flagrant a case as his. And even after he was condemned, his behaviour proved that he expected a pardon to the last moment, for a crime which he had committed in obedience to their orders. Why he did not produce those orders, in his vindication, must have been, that they were only verbal ones; which in the blind lust of ministerial confidence and favour, he had been weak enough to take.

"The reason of his being so basely deserted is too obvious. The administration of those, who had employed him, had been such a series of blunders, (not to call it by a severer name!) that they had not only been supplanted by another set, who promised better things; but were also obliged to give him up, as a *sin-offering* to the rage of the people; as protecting, or pardoning him would have implied a participation of his guilt: And in this light the other party viewed it so strongly, that they exerted all their strength to have saved him, in hopes of being able by his means to gain a clue, to guide them through some of those labyrinths of iniquitous and false policy, which they suspected, but could not otherwise detect, to the entire overthrow of their rivals.

"This so absolutely reversed the whole scene, that they who should have supported, now found themselves obliged to crush him, in their own defence. which as it was the most popular measure, they were still able to do.

"There is but one thing more necessary for me to add; and that is the motive for their giving him such secret orders; which, as far as reason can judge in such dark, confused mysteries, must have been this.

"Provoked at the repeated insults, and injustice of the *French*, the ministry here had precipitately plunged themselves into a war, without being prepared, or even determined to pursue it; and then like a parcel of children who have exhausted all their strength and resolution, in one spiteful assault, stood in a state of stupefaction, utterly at a loss how to proceed, or retreat; till roused at length by the preparations and menaces of the enemy, they unluckily blundered in their fright upon the wretched expedient of letting them take this fortress, that for the recovery of it, they might have a pretence for giving up to them those

out which the dispute began ; and so *botch up* a way, to get rid of a war, they found themselves manage.

consequence of this notable stroke of policy was, of the people was inflamed to such a degree. by ace upon their arms, that they have pushed on with a resolution, little short of madness, and the which the ministers had so wisely laid for their nly sealed their ruin.

my friend, is a short but just sketch of this un-affair, to which I shall only add one circum-prove what I said of his being sacrificed to the f the times. The officer who commanded in the which was besieged, and who in the defence of it yed a want of every qualification necessary for fice, but courage, and had even let that be over-the instances of his officers, who were tired of fad dangers from which they saw no prospect of re-render it at last, without any absolute necessi-oaded with honours of every kind in reward of a rely negative at best ; that is for not having done worst in his power, and surrendered it at first, aking any defence.

e thus gratified your curiosity, in the best man-power. If I have made any mistakes, they are of intention ; but have proceeded from the ina-reason to trace such mysterious actions to their ves. One observation though, I know. I cannot en in, which is that this affair has given a wound rps. (as I observed before) which it can never

For after such an example, what officer of any i expect to escape should he neglect to do his du-e fullest manner, however powerful his private o the contrary may be ?

my own part. I cannot say, it yet effects me am poor ; and therefore must push. If I ever good luck to be other, I know the consequence ; rather quit the service, than hazard being shot, v must be any man's fate, who shall hereafter be fail in the performance of his duty, from a pru-sgard to the preservation of his life, or fortune ;

about raising the toast; and  
an heavy sigh, took his leave

## CHAP. VIII.

**CHRYSA** changes his service. He gets a view of  
of CIVIL JUDICATURE, on an extraordinary  
Some reflections out of the common cant on the deli-  
law. A whimsical application of an old story  
the strange effect of putting a counsellor out of coun-  
The necessity of absolute power in some governmen-  
a common decision, by which nothing is decided.

"As soon as my master turned to his ship, he  
from his purse, once more, and looking earnest  
for some moments, "We must part!" (said he,  
"we must part! but I hope to good purpose.  
was the cause of that conduct, which now gives  
exert therefore thy influence equally, where  
and thou wilt excuse my fault, if it is of  
thought of losing me. here

behaviour in going clandestinely on shore contrary to express orders of his captain, provoked him at length to give him a dozen at the gang-way, in order to terrify him from following his example.

Instead of being reclaimed by this punishment, the fellow persisted to misbehave in such a manner, that the captain, who was remarkably humane in his disposition, discharged him from the ship to avoid the pain of punishing him any more.

This was just what the wretch wanted. Accordingly he went directly to a prostituted, pettifogging attorney, who had before set him on the scheme; and employed him to sue the captain at law, for an assault, and punishing him in the harbour, where he had no power so to do.

In a country governed by laws, they must regularly take their course, in every instance however flagrant in its particular circumstances.

After all the preliminary delays of practice, which grievous as they may in some circumstances be to an individual, are yet the safety of the public, the affair was now brought to a legal decision. You are too well acquainted with the forms of law to require a minute account of all which were observed in this case. But there was one incident which I cannot pass over.

As this was a matter that importantly concerned the interest of the navy, the rulers of it had ordered all the captains of the *guard-ships*, in the harbour where it had happened, to attend the trial, in order to inform the court in the usages of their service.

One of those, who had never seen a court of *civil judicature* before, but was a man of natural good sense, and some reading, having listened to the unintelligible pleadings, and gross exaggerations of the counsel on both sides of the question, especially those hired in the prosecution, till his patience was quite exhausted, at length arose, and having obtained permission from the judge to speak, addressed himself to the court in these words.

"I am sent here by those, to whom the King has intrusted the conduct of his navy to explain the nature and rules of our service to this court, in case I see any danger of



their forming a wrong judgment of it, from *inexp* in a matter so much out of their way.

"The little gentleman yonder has spent so much time and shewn such great reading on the subject, that I think it is proper for me to make him some answer, which I shall do, in as few words as possible, being not half so winded as he. But first I must beg leave to tell him my reason, to conform to rule.

"I have read in a book, (for I perceive that common sense signifies nothing here, if not supported by authority), it matters not whether to the purpose, or not, that a certain philosopher having declaimed one day for a considerable length of time before *Alexander the Great*, head of his army, on the duties of a general, the Emperor turned about to *Parmenio*, one of his General's who stood near him, and asked him, what he thought of his speech. "Sire," (answered *Parmenio*) "my opinion is, that I heard a fool talk so learnedly.——"

"I make no applications. All that I say on this occasion is, that I am sure that gentleman has never been at sea; and consequently knows nothing of the service which he has been harranguing with such vehement elocution. He has expatiated most pathetically on the justice of inflicting corporal punishment, without a trial, and condemnation; and flourished on the danger of such an invasion of liberty. These to be sure are fine words; but I much doubt whether they are properly applied on this occasion. The most perfect form of government is allowed to be absolute despotism, as best calculated to work its effects without delay. In all the countries in this world, I doubt if there is one, where in absolute obedience to the command of the governor is so indispensably necessary to the safety of the whole, or where individuals are so insensible to every other motive of obedience but fear, as in a man of war.

"I have myself the honour to command a ship, in which I have five hundred men under me, the greatest part of whom, (I am sorry to say it) are the outcasts, of human nature, as from some unhappy circumstances is, and which *happ* must always be the universal case in our service. Now as instances daily occur, in which a moment's

hesitation to execute my orders, though attended with the greatest difficulty, or most imminent danger, must evidently hazard the loss of the ship, and every life in her; I bid that gentleman to inform me how I am to act, and add one of the men, whom I order, suppose, to cut away a yard that's broke in the slings, refuse to go aloft, and tell me I have no right to punish him, till he is regularly tried and found guilty! Shall I admit of such an answer, to be an example to the rest? Or shall I punish him with such severity on the spot, by my own mere authority, as to terrify any other from imitating him? The answer to this plain question will determine the affair under consideration. If it is said that in the present case the ship's being in the harbour makes a difference, let us suppose her on fire there, and that difference will vanish. In a word, if the absolute authority indispensably necessary for carrying on our service in some instances is attempted to be abridged in any, it will of course be at length disputed in all, and the service ruined. All that can be done is to be cautious not to trust it in improper hands."

This method of reasoning changed the face of the affair. The counsellor hung down his head, and slunk out of the court. The fears which had been entertained for public liberty vanished; and the jury simply found the fact, but left the *point* of law to be determined by the judges; so that after all this expense and trouble, matters remained in the same state of uncertainty as before, to the great joy of the lawyers.



## CHAP. IX.

**CHRYSAI's master joins a remarkable set of company. Their characters. CHRYSAI changes his service. Account of the enterprise on which his late master's companions were going; with the convincing arguments they used to procure obedience to their commands.**

(THE purser having on his arrival in London, parted with CHRYSAI regularly, in the execution of the commis-

by his captain; **CHRY**  
 EA. after several change  
 ious adventures, has fall  
 and author; who, havin  
 es of the latter profession  
 new scenes.—

ontemplation of his own  
 ect they opened to him, n  
 usual in his variegated sp  
 ed from his aerial citadel  
 ts, repaired directly to a  
 and choice spirits, souls o  
 ing that evening upon an  
 ize their names.

less than to assume the r  
 at should affect the proper  
 bjects; the execution of  
 nforce by the mild, and  
 ectable legislature of the  
 ence to their decrees.  
 o were honoured by being  
 ate command, were the  
 f which, as the works of  
 ntertainment of the idle, t  
 e rule.

clude from this, that they  
 ning, and large fortune,  
 re to attend to subjects, v  
 nem to judge of; but the  
 e either blanks in the Cre  
 tering of letters had filled  
 lves, as to make them lo  
 xertion of industry, as  
 at the same time they wer  
 it, by all the little shift  
 most absolutely illiterat  
 sition of hiding an ignora  
 to their station, set up f  
 ength of a set of phrases  
 they knew not even th  
 siness by which they w

order to make a shew of knowledge, that could be of no use to them.

When this illustrious set had sufficiently conned their several parts, in the great enterprise which they were going to undertake, and raised their resolutions to a proper pitch by wine, they prepared to adjourn to the scene of action the theatre; and calling for a bill, I was charged by my master to pay his club, and directly borrowed from the landlord by one of the leaders of the party, who changed me again at the door of the theatre, to pay for his admission.

These changes of my service however did not prevent my seeing the process of this extraordinary affair. On the contrary; as I now belonged to the whole theatrical community in general, I had an opportunity of getting a full insight into the nature, and mysteries of every part of that profession.

I see you desire to know my sentiments on a subject, that has been canvassed by the ingenious of all ages. Such a curiosity is natural, and shall be gratified at a proper time; but at present I must not interrupt the account of this transaction.

From the manner in which those self-made legislators had talked, when together, of every circumstance in the management of a theatre, and profession of an actor, you would have concluded that they were going to over turn the whole present system of the stage, and institute another on principles directly opposite, according to their own ideas of perfection.

But that was not the case. Among all the errors and abuses, against which they declaimed with such vehemence, they thought proper to attack only one, which they thought most interesting to themselves in particular. This was the right, which reason, and law gave the performers to fix the price of their own labours.

In the infancy of the stage in *London*, before it had been brought by much labour and expense, to such a degree of perfection as to attract the attention of the public, it had been the custom after a certain part of the representation was over, to admit persons for less than was paid at the beginning.

The obvious reason of this was to al-  
kind thither, and take the most the  
than keep the house empty. But whe  
ing plays arose to its present height,  
peared to be no longer necessary, and  
sed ; a change which those who cond  
ments of the theatre justified by alledgi  
ries of the actors, and the improvem  
chinery, and decorations of the stage  
that custom was introduced, which th  
imbursement, by a method, that coul  
offence at, as none were obliged to go,  
of the terms.

Such a measure was most alarming t  
some of whom denied themselves the  
the beginning of the performance, be  
able to pay the full price; as the c  
from behind their compters before it  
for these good reasons both thought  
ance to have a custom abolished, tha  
nient to them.

Accordingly, as soon as the perform  
arose, and without any respect to the  
interrupted the players in the most ou  
would desist, till the managers shoul  
the grievance which affected them so  
half prices as before.

This was too flagrant a violation c  
mitted to, so suddenly. The manage  
upon which these redressers of grieva  
their resentment, at such an instanc  
their authority; and tore the house to  
damage to the proprietors, than their  
substance could repair.

## CHAP. X.

*The ruinous appearance of the scene of action supplies matter for mirth to those whose trade it is to laugh at every thing. The point carried against law and reason. Inquiry into the cause of this. The rise of the prejudice against the profession of an actor.*

WHEN these men of genius and public spirit had thus gallantly accomplished their enterprise they marched off in triumph, denouncing a repetition of their resentment, should their orders not be obeyed.

The appearance of the house, after this ravage; and the looks of the actors when they ventured to creep out of their hiding holes, seemed to realize the mimic scenes usually exhibited there. All was havoc, desolation, amazement, and affright. Crowns, sceptres, candlesticks, and broken benches were jumbled together: Sovereigns, and sweepers, Lords, link boys' duchesses, and cinder-wench-  
es joined in one common lamentation of their fate.

This, however, lasted not long. Their hearts were not formed of stuff, for grief to make a deep impression on: Nor were they so unaccustomed to the rubs of life as to be dejected at any mischance. Their concern therefore wore off with their fright; and one of them, resuming his character of turning every thing to ridicule, marched with solemn pace and rueful countenance up to the motley ruins now collected into a heap, and with some droll variations, apt to the occasion, spouted over them a tragic speech, in all the emphasis and trick of woe. The humour instantly ran through them all. Mirth grinned on every face; and they vied in cracking villainous jests on each other's undoing.

But the managers had suffered too severely in their property to be in so merry a mood. They consulted among themselves, and with the sages of the law, what was proper for them to do, to obtain redress for such injustice, and prevent the menaced repetition of it. But all was to no purpose. Law gave way to licentiousness; and they were obliged to submit to the most intolerable of all tyrannies, that of the mob.

You are surprised that such things should be, in a country governed by equal, and established laws. In speculation it must seem strange; but the least acquaintance with life would reconcile you to inconsistencies still grosser. There is something however in the circumstances of this case, which deserves attention, and makes it not improper to trace to their origin the prejudices from which such injustice could proceed.

- When the system of Divine worship, which is now professed in these parts of the world, was first proposed to mankind, the human mind was a slave to superstitions, which were a disgrace to that portion of reason given for its direction.

By a perversion, of which man alone is capable, the celebration of those superstitions, though professedly designed in honour of the Deity, was attended with games, and scenical interludes, in which the grossest immoralities received the sanction of religion, and were practised openly as pleasing to him. This was done to attach the passions of the multitude: and satisfy their curiosity with sensible representations, in order to prevent their making rational inquiries into the grounds of those superstitions, the principles of which were subservient to the policy of the ruling powers.

A religion instituted on purpose to reclaim man from immoralities and superstitions, and restore him to the dignity of his nature, necessarily struck at every thing that conduced to their support: Accordingly the persons appointment to propagate it, exerted all their endeavours against those games and interludes, both as a part of the superstitious worship which they wanted to abolish, and as in themselves subversive of moral virtue, by the vices which they exhibited to imitation, heightened and made still more alluring by every incentive art and pomp of expense.

For this purpose, reason, as well as religion, supplied ready and powerful arguments; but not content to wait for the slow effect of these, they strove to prejudice those *whom they could not persuade*; and to obviate the *imitation of their example*, raised an abhorrence to the persons *of all concerned in such representations*, casting them off

from the rites of Religion, and declaring them unworthy both of the protection of the laws, and the common privileges of society: A method, that in one respect defeated its own design; as it could never reclaim the offenders, however it might deter others from following their example.

Nor did they stop here. By an error too common in the heat of argumentation, they concluded from the abuse, against the use of the stage, and branded with the mark of reprobation all future actors for the faults of the present.



## CHAP. XI.

*Continued. The common consequences of excess of zeal.*

*The professed intent of the theatrical representations defeated by this absurd prejudice against actors. The vices against which this prejudice is levelled, in reality the effects of it; with the means of remedying this, and other abuses.*

HOWEVER the occasion might there seem to justify this excess of zeal, when the cause ceased, the effect should in reason have ceased also; and these general censures have been repealed. The superstitions which were the foundation of the first charge against the stage have been long abolished: nor are the absurdities and immoralities which gave offence to reason and virtue any longer practised there. On the contrary, the professed intent of theatrical representations at present is to insinuate instruction under the pleasing appearance of entertainment, to encourage virtue by example, and inculcate the practise of it, by shewing the evils inseparably attendant on vice to regulate the passions by displaying the danger of indulging them too far, and to put folly out of countenance by holding it up to ridicule.

Now as experience has proved the stage capable of answering these great ends, what can be more injudicious than to attempt to bring it into disrepute. What more un-



just than to consign to infamy those, who exert the finest powers of the human mind and body, to accomplish this end in the most pleasing manner? Yet such is the absurdity of man, that while persons of the most exalted rank, and sacred character not only frequent the theatre, but also compose works to be represented on it, and evidently value themselves more on possessing the abilities requisite to compose them, than on all their other distinctions in life, those from whose action such compositions receive their force and beauty, are held in disrepute, and subject to the severest disadvantages only for acting them. If it is no disgrace to write a play, why should it be any to act it?

It is true the consequences of this prejudice are not so severe here as in other countries, but still they are such as reason is ashamed of. If actors are not literally excluded from the protection of the laws, they want support to avail themselves of that protection, as in the case, which gave rise to these reflections! if they are not actually (for literally they are) excluded from the rites of Religion, they want encouragement to participate in them!

I see you are ready to object to the utility of the stage, the faults in many of the performances exhibited upon it; and to justify the disrepute affixed to the character of an actor, from the general immorality of their conduct in private life, as if it arose solely from their profession. But a moment's reflection would suggest answers to both these objections

If there is any improper exhibition upon the stage, surely the blame should fall on those, who have a legal power to prevent such abuse of the institution of it! If the actors are immoral in their lives, should it not be considered that they are prejudged from their profession; and deprived of one of the strongest inducements to virtue, that is reputation, before they are proved to be guilty of vice.

The consequence of this is, that too few enter into the profession, till after they have lost their reputation, or are driven by mere necessity; by which means they reflect that disgrace upon it, which they are thought to suffer from it; and as they are sensible that they are precluded by this prejudice from all possibility of recovering or pre-

it by the most careful deportment, they become te, and proceed till they even lose the sense of unshame.

reas, if a different conduct was observed to them! and of reprobation was taken off, and the profes-  
tablished in that credit, which the abilities indis-  
necessary to eminence in it deserve; Genius  
e no longer damped by apprehension of reproach:  
ersons of good character would not scruple going  
stage, as they could preserve it there; nor vice  
receive encouragement from the public favour, be-  
rom this circumstance unhappily too often entang-  
merit; but the life of the actor would reflect the  
nts of the poet, and enforce them to imitation by

would it be difficult to work this important effect.  
essary would be to refuse admission on the stage to  
rious for vice of any kind; to banish from it such  
d become so after, however eminent in their mer-  
l to support the profession, by the civil power,  
the tyranny of the mob, so that the lives and prop-  
all concerned in it should be secure from suffering  
entious outrage, and injustice, as no other subjects  
osed to; and as are equally a reproach and insult  
ood government and common sense.

eed it be apprehended that this would make them  
, or slacken their endeavours to please. Their  
ng depends on public favour, the bare withhold-  
hich is punishment sufficiently severe; as ambition  
re it will make them exert their utmost abilities,  
ays observe proper humility to the arbiters of their  
hey know that if they are neglected, they cannot  
n the contrary, it would enable them to rise to  
merit in their art, as they would no longer be un-  
wretched necessity of prostituting their own judg-  
please the gross taste of their tyrants.

other arguments might be alledged against this  
, and shameful abuse, but what I have said is suffi-  
convince candid reason; and with prejudice it is  
to argue.

## CHAP. XII.

*The system of policy by which CHRYSAL'S master governed his state. Account of his methods of parrying poets. The reason why so few new plays are acted. Inquiry into the present state of genius. The general motives for writing plays preclude them from success. Managers and poets equally in fault in their dealings with each other.*

THE day after this great affair was thus equitably settled, on the treasurer's making up his week's account, I came into the possession of the *manager*, who having some occasion for money, put *me* into his pocket.

The measures of my new master's government in his little empire were the strongest burlesque on the policy of the world, the greatest sovereign in which had not more intrigues of state to manage, than were continually carrying on about him, from the ambition, envy, and jealousy of the several candidates for his royal favour.

But all this bustle did not embarrass him in the least. He had the address to play off one party against another; and by never engaging himself particularly to any, was able to manage all. A method, by the bye, that might suggest an hint not unuseful to politicians in an higher sphere.

But the part of his conduct that was most curious, and gave me the greatest pleasure, was his manner of parrying the attacks of the authors who were continually bringing him their works for representation on the stage, of which I had an opportunity of seeing many striking instances.

As it is evidently the interest of the manager of a theatre, to exhibit those performances, whose merit is most likely to gain the approbation of the public; and as no man, who is capable of writing a piece proper for exhibition, can be supposed to want judgment to know whether it has that merit, you may naturally think that there could not be much difficulty in the intercourse between them; but human actions are not always to be judged of from the strongest appearance of reason.

The representation of a new piece necessarily puts the *manager* to some expense, and much trouble. If you add

to this the natural anxiety about success, for merit is often rejected by caprice, or personal prejudice, you would not wonder that he should be cautious what he brings upon the stage; and prefer acting old ones, unattended with these inconveniencies, while the public will bear the repetition, and does not peremptorily demand new.

This is the real reason, why so few new pieces are performed; and not any decline of poetical genius to produce them; it being certain that there are as many good plays written now, as at any former point of time. But the matter is this. All the good ones of those times lie together before you, and raise your opinion to the happy days which produced them: But if you consider the long intervals between, and the innumerable bad ones which appeared along with them, but are now lost in the wreck of time, you will find that you have not so great reason to complain of the present decline of genius, as you may have imagined.

I do not by this mean, that every one who pretends to write is possessed of that genius; or that all the pieces offered to the stage are proper for representation. On the contrary, many who want every qualification indispensable to success in such attempts, make them every day in defiance of reason; and strive to obtrude upon the public works which are a reproach to common sense.

The motives of this are obvious. Whenever a man is at a loss how to spend his time; or wants to raise a little money, down he sits without more ado, and writes a play. The consequence of this is, that the very reasons which made him turn poet, necessarily preclude him from success. *Idleness* prevents that care, that *limæ labor*, which alone can make a performance proper for public representation; and *distress* depresses the imagination; and hinders its rising to that *happy boldness*, which is the essence of poetry.

It appears from hence, that if the managers of theatres from interested motives are often to blame for rejecting good pieces; poets (or those who would be thought such) are much oftner culpable for offering them bad ones. The difference of opinion unavoidable on this account occasions the difficulty in their intercourse. But in this the context

"Sir, you impose a very disagreeable task upon me! I had much rather be excused."

"I do not in the least doubt that, Sir; but my friend insists upon a direct answer. Either receive the play, say why you will not."

"Sir, I should be very sorry to give offence to any gentleman; but since you insist upon my opinion, do not you think, Sir, the plot is too—too—too domestic? Are the intrigues and tricks of servants too low a subject for polite entertainment?"

"How, Sir! have you any objection to servants? Do not they make a principal part in all our modern comedies? Are the *Jeremy's* and *Scrubs*, and *Phillis's*, and a thousand others to be rejected because they are servants?"

"No, Sir! but consider they are not the principal characters; nor does the plot turn upon them. They come in as it were, by accident; and, indeed except in the instances you have mentioned, and perhaps a very few more they had much better be left out. It shows a grossness of taste to stoop to them for entertainment."

"And do not I introduce the masters and mistresses too, as well as the servants? Are there not countesses, squires, and town fops, and fine ladies?"

"Yes, Sir, you do introduce them, but in a subordinate light; and merely to be the dupes of their servants, without any business, or importance of their own."

"And pray, Sir, in what other light, do most masters appear? Hah! hah! hah!—Well then it seems all your objections are to the fable. You have nothing to say against the sentiments, and diction."

"The sentiments, Sir, may be very proper; and the diction suited to them; but you must be sensible that the former objection affects them all equally. The characters are too low; and the sentiments and diction consequently too coarse."—

"Sir,—Sir, Sir,—I shall not enter into any farther arguments with you. *His Grace* bids me tell you he insists on your receiving it; or giving him such reasons as he shall think satisfactory, which must be very different from the insignificant cavils."—

—"His Grace need not exert his authority to influe

my obedience. The least hint of his pleasure were sufficient ; but unluckily I am engaged for the whole season ; quite full.”——

—“ Full ! why did you not tell me so at first ? ”——

—“ Because you insisted in having my opinion.”——

—“ Very well, Sir ! I shall let his Grace and all my friends know how you behaved. Let me have the play ! impertinent, insolent, ignorant puppy ! ” muttered he, as he went out.

“ So ” (said my master, as soon as he was gone) “ I have now made him my enemy for ever. As for his noble friends, they are above troubling themselves about any thing of the kind, and give him leave to mention their names, only to get rid of his importunity.”

## CHAP. XIV.

*Continuation. CHRYSAL's master rejects the work of a poet for his ignorance of the laws of the drama. More dramatical strictures. The poet modestly insists that his play is refused only because it wants the interest of the great ; and goes off in an huff. Another poet repulsed for his attachment to the laws of the drama. Arguments against these laws. The poet refuses to conform to the present taste ; and makes an appeal. One more poet refused only for wanting every poetical talent. Remarks on something that effects more than care to own it. CHRYSAL changes his service on an occasion not common.*

THE last poet was scarce down stairs, when a footman announced the entrance of another.

My master did not think it necessary to observe so much ceremony with him, as he had done with the former, but told him directly that he could not receive his piece.

Such a sentence struck the poet *all of an heap*. He was unable to speak for some moments ; but recovering himself at length, “ Not receive it, Sir ! ” (said he) “ you surprise me. Pray, Sir, why so ? ”——

"I am very loth to find fault, Sir!" (answered my  
ter) "But you seem to be utterly unacquainted "with  
the laws of the drama."

—"The laws of the drama! they are but art; I  
from nature. These laws have been long laid  
*Shakespear* wrote without laws."——

—"So much the worse. But he is a dangerous exa  
to imitate. The local, temporary laws of the an  
drama are laid aside, it is true; but not the immutable,  
eral laws of propriety, and reason. Your fable is uncol  
ted, improbable, and unaffecting."——

—"How, Sir! unaffecting! Can the fall of a mi  
empire be said to be unaffecting?"——

—"No, Sir! But the description of it most cert  
may, if not drawn with judgment, and force. And  
your characters are ill supported; and your sentin  
and language lost in the clouds."——

—"What, Sir! can the sentiments of Kings  
Princes be too sublime?"

—"There is a wide difference between being sub  
and swollen out of nature."——

—"But what objection can you make to the lang  
Is it not raised with epithets, and metaphors, and al  
figures of poetry?"——

—"Good Sir! poetical figures in poor language  
like embroidery on a blanket. They only make its po  
ty ridiculous. Beside your stalking in their stilts, bel  
you into many a stumble in the dirt. Your figures  
quently fly in the face of common sense and break thro  
every rule of grammar"——

—"Well, Sir! I shall consider of these partic  
The great objection I have heard made to modern p  
is their want of business: But this can never be charg  
mine. There is a *ghost*, and a battle; and a king det  
ed. Business enough and enough, I am sure."——

—"Ghosts and battles, Sir, it is true, are somet  
introduced with success; but then it must be by a m  
in the art, else they have a very contrary effect."——

—"I apprehend that the aim of tragedy is to  
*upon the passions*. In this I believe you cannot  
*have failed*. The distress is truly great."——

——“Distress when out of character loses the appearance of reality, and becomes ridiculous. A king in an almshouse, and a queen begging from door to door, are images which sink into burlesque.”——

——“It is very well, Sir! you may say what you please, but I am satisfied it is not want of merit in my play that makes you refuse it. You daily act much worse. If it had been recommended to you by some lord, you would have found none of these faults; but merit may starve without interest to support it now a days. This is fine encouragement to genius truly; and the public is like to be well entertained while such men have it in their power to refuse every thing that does not happen to please themselves.”——

Saying this he snatched up his play, leaving my master to please himself with the prospect of being criticized upon in a news paper, and pulled to pieces in a scurrilous pamphlet.

He had not time to indulge these reflections long, when another of his clients attended his levee.

As soon as he was seated, “I have read over your work with great care;” (said my master) “and am sorry to say, I think it improper for the stage.”——

——“Pray, Sir, why so?” (answered the poet, with an air of importance) “It is written strictly according to the rules of the drama; and enriched with the sublimest sentiments of the ancients.”——

——“Sir, I am sensible of its merit; as well as of the great learning of the author: but the taste of the times requires entertainment of a different kind.”——

——“Surely compliance with a vitiated taste will not justify the breach of rules, taken originally from nature, and established for so many ages.”——

——“I neither dispute the original justice, nor the antiquity of them: But I apprehend that the latter in a great measure destroys the present force of the former. The customs of mankind, the part of nature that comes within the province of the drama, are so changed since the establishment of those rules, that it would be most absurd to exact obedience to them now. Beside, may it not be said, without violation of the respect due to antiquity, that *experience in a great length of time may have made man*



improvements in those rules. The infancy of every art is weak."——

"—But whatever change may have happened in the customs of the world, truth still remains the same, and the genuine sentiments of nature cannot displease."——

"——Very true ! but still they may not always be received with equal pleasure, in the same garb. Unimpassioned sentiment, however just and sublime, works not the effects designed by the drama, whose aim is to convey instruction and pleasure at the same time, by an immediate address to the passions."——

"— Is it possible, that you can be an advocate for the irregular monsters, which at present dishonour the stage?"——

"As for irregularity, I look upon it to be but an imaginary defect. Though even if it were otherwise, I am the servant of the public, and obliged to find entertainment for their taste, be it what it will. If you would but conform."

"—No, Sir ! that I never will, against reason and the ancients, I see you are prejudiced, and therefore shall not argue with you any longer. But I shall not acquiesce in silence. I will publish the performance, without being discouraged by your refusal, and appeal to the judgment of the learned."——

He then marched off with a stately pace, and my master looking after him, "There again" (said he, shrugging his shoulders) "I shall now have the ghosts of *Sophocles*, and *Aristotle* and all the doughty ancients raised to haunt me."

As he said this, a person entered whose whole appearance spoke distress. He approached my master bowing lowly, and trembling with anxiety as he spoke : "I have made bold to wait upon you, Sir !" (said he) "but if you are not at leisure, will call another time."

"Pray, Sir, sit down ;" (replied my master, with a smile of encouragement) "I have looked over your work and am concerned that it is not in my power to receive it, as I should be sincerely glad to serve you. But in this it is not possible. I must be plain with you.—You see I want every poetical talent."

"I thought, Sir," (returned the poet, scarce

it enough to speak to him) "that the business was to work upon the passions! I depended on the distress."—

"true, Sir! But there are other passions, besides applied to; nor is poverty a proper distress on them. Severe as it is to be felt, it affects a representation. The upper ranks of life know this; and those who do are desirous to keep the a distance; and conceal a knowledge they are f. The mind must be properly prepared to feel r. The description of a famine would effect but a feast."

He too home to the unhappy poet. He burst in and was departing without being able to make My master felt his distress; though he could not play, as he knew that an audience would pay to his circumstances, nor give up an evening's ment to relieve an author's indigence; and wait- at the door, slipped a couple of guineas into when it fell to my lot to change my service. ver experienced my own influence on the human rongly, as on this occasion. The poet kissed of his benefactor in a rapture too big for atter- forgetting for a moment all his distresses, went house and *changed* me to pay for his breakfast; was immediately *borrowed* at the bar, by an offi- vas going to dine with his general, and wanted give his servants."

## CHAP. XV.

**CHRYSAI's master engages in a genteel amour. A delicate way of refining pleasure. His mistress persuades him that she has poisoned him, and herself. His situation at hearing this. Striking proofs of medical skill with the advantage of a regular course of practice. An exemplary instance of charity and forgiveness diverts the doctor's attention to the murderess.**

(CHRYSAI, after having seen several striking scenes, in the course of an extensive circulation, is at length carried to an horse race, where he is initiated in some of the mysteries of the turf.)

"It was on a sporting bet, on one of the bye matches, that I was lost that evening to the nobleman, as I said, in whose possession I happened to remain till the end of the meeting."

As it was late in the evening when my master arrived in London, he resolved to indulge himself for that night in the embraces of a tender hearted female, whom he *picked up* in the street, (for he was no way nice in his amours,) as he walked from the inn, where he alighted, to his own house, in order to stretch his legs.

Nothing more than common occurrences passed upon this occasion. When his lordship had made his mistress *nobly drunk, by the way of refining his pleasure*, the delicate pair went lovingly to bed together, where awaking about midnight, he was surprised to find her cold, and lifeless in his arms. After some fruitless efforts to move her, he started out of bed in a fright, and called up all his servants; who perceiving that she was not actually dead, took such pains to recover her, that she at length opened her eyes, and staring wildly around her for some moments. "Where am I?" (said she) "Are these the regions of the damn'd? For thither only can such self murdering wretches, as I am, go."—Then seeing his lordship, whose curiosity had brought him to the bed-side, "and are you dead too?" (continued she, wringing her hands and weeping *most passionately*) "O why did I not confine my rage to myself? Why did I add your murder to my own, to plunge my soul still deeper in perdition?"

This surprised all present. The servants who were indifferent whether it were true or false, imagined she only raved, and doubled their efforts to bring her to herself, soothing her with expressions of tenderness, and telling her she was not dead, but would soon be very well : But my master was too nearly concerned to think so coolly of the matter.

"What is that you say?" (said he trembling in horror)  
 "What is it you say about murder? There is no one murdered here."

"How!" (answered she, fixing her eyes eagerly upon him) "Is it possible, that I am still alive? And that you also live? It cannot be! the poison which I swallowed this night, and in which you shared too largely, cannot have missed of its effect. But soft: its operation now begins! that pang!—oh!—that pang bespeaks the near approach of death!—O mercy!—O cry for mercy on your sins!"—

"What poison?" (interrupted he, terrified almost to distraction) "What poison have I shared in! Speak! tell me directly, or"—

"Spare your threats, my lord," (said she with a composure in her looks and manner that persuaded every one present she was in her senses) "spare your threats to a wretch, whom death will soon deliver from your power; and forgive a crime that proceeded from despair. Wearied of the miseries of this life, I this night resolved to put an end to it, and for that purpose, though on another pretence; procured a dose of poison from a Chymist's apprentice, who on giving it to me, said it was sufficient to kill twenty of the strongest men alive; And this poison did I take an opportunity to put into the last bottle of wine, when you went out of the room, determined to sacrifice one man to my revenge for the injuries I had received from the sex: Though after I had done it, my heart relented; but you insisted on my drinking, and fear of your resentment prevented me from making a discovery, that would have saved us both from this unhappy"—At these words she fell into convulsions so strong that every one, who saw her, thought she was really in the agonies of death.

*The situation of my master, at this sight, may be*

easily conceived. He instantly felt every pain, that po  
on could produce ; and falling on the floor, roared alo  
in anguish of mind and body, lamenting his untimely fa  
and confessing all the sins of his life, to the servants w  
stood around him.

As soon as they had raised him up and carried him in  
another room, a dawn of hope arose, at his finding he c  
not immediately die. "What !" (exclaimed he) is eve  
one combined against me ? Am I to perish for want of a  
assistance ? Will no body even call me a physician ? Per  
haps I might yet be saved, were proper means applie  
will nobody call me a physician ?"—

On his saying this, every one was running to obey hi  
the sight of which threw him into new distress. "O wret  
that I am !" (exclaimed he) "and so I am to be left alo  
to perish for want even of a drop of water ! is it not enou  
for some of you to go ; and not all to desert me in this ba  
this barbarous manner ?"—This seemed to rest  
them to their senses ; and accordingly while some went  
call the doctors, the rest staid to take care of him.

Where the carrion is, the crows will soon be gather  
together. He was immediately surrounded by half t  
meagre faces of the faculty, (for as he had not named a  
one in particular, his servants to shew their care had su  
moned all they knew of) who taking the account he ga  
them of his being poisoned for truth, proceeded instant  
to practice upon him every method they had ever heard  
being used in such a case, in hope that some one of the  
might take effect. He was cup'd, bled, and blistere  
vomited, clystered, and purged in the space of two hour  
the doctors sagaciously discovering new symptoms of t  
poison, every new remedy they tried.

When they found that beyond their expectations he h  
strength enough to out-live all this, they put him into be  
and covering him up warm, to take a sweat, comfort  
him with hopes of his recovery, in consequence of the  
skill and care.

While they waited patiently for this important cris  
some of them happened to think of the poor murderess, w  
*had been neglected all this time, and now lay in a swoon*  
*the convulsions having gone off, as her strength failed.*

bearing her name mentioned, his lordship to shew christian charity, and prove the sincerity of the rece and amendment, which he vowed in case his life be mercifully spared, desired that they would do ing for the unhappy creature, if she was still alive. as sufficient to attach their compassion and care. answered with one voice, that it was a pity to let rish, without even attempting to save her, and g his lordship's goodness, prepared to try some ex- nts upon her also, if only to do something for their



## CHAP. XVI.

*Recovery of the murderess opens a new scene. She clears the mystery, less to the satisfaction of the doctors than their noble patient, who rewards her liberally for her news; and sends them off without their errand. Reasons on some genteel matters. CHRYSAE changes his ce.*

THEIR practice upon this new subject however was cut by a success, more speedy than they desired; their operation of bleeding bringing her directly to herself. soon as she perceived what had been done, and red strength to speak, "Good God," (said she) "what meaning of this? Who can have been so inhuman as to do me, when it is known to be ruin, in my disorder?"

"your disorder?" (said one of the doctors with a pious frown) "what disorder? Have you not poisoned yourself? and what is still worse, his lordship also; now lies in the same desperate condition with you, and from his unmerited goodness directed us to take care of you; though if we can save you from this it must be to suffer one more ignominious."

"I poison myself?" (interrupted she, raising herself up) "I poison his lordship! What can you mean? I understand you not; and am innocent, even

in thought, of any such crimes. Explain yourself therefore; and do not sport with the misery of a wretched creature, who has more real distresses than she is able to bear, without the addition of imaginary guilt."

This amazed them all. They stood looking at each other for some moments, wrapt in reflections, not the most pleasing, on the consequences which might attend their precipitation in treating his lordship in the manner they had done, in case what she said should prove true. At length on her repeating her intreaties, one of them condescended to inform her of every thing that had passed, dwelling particularly on the desperate condition his lordship had been in, and the various methods they had used to relieve him.

Weak and dispirited as you must suppose her to have been, she was scarce able to refrain from laughter at the account. "A desperate condition he must be in now indeed;" (said she) "whatever he was in before! but I will give me leave to slip on my gown and go to him soon complete his cure."

This was a step so contrary to all rules of practice, they could not permit it. On the contrary, one of them observing the impropriety of listening to the ravings of a person, whose head must certainly be distracted by the effects of the poison, they all took the hint, and were actually going to hold her down by force, in order to proceed in their experiments upon her, which you may be sure would not have been the more merciful, for what she had just said.

But she was delivered from this discipline, by the appearance of his lordship, who on one of his servants coming to him the pleasing news of what she said, had strength enough to run to her, and throwing himself upon the bed, "O my dearest girl!" (exclaimed he, clasping his arms around her neck) "am I not then a dead man? Tell me! tell me the truth, directly! am I not a dead man?"

His haggard looks, and the bandages and flannels which he was wrapped all over, convinced her of the truth of what the doctors had told her he had suffered. She *at the thought*, she held up her hands in a supplic

posture, and imploring his pardon for what she had been the involuntary cause of, informed him that she was subject to fits, which attacked her with double violence whenever she drank to any excess, as his lordship had compelled her to do that night, much he must have been sensible, against her inclination, had she dared to refuse him; and that when she was in those fits, which lasted till the effects of the liquor went off, she was apt to rave, and speak every extravagance and inconsistency that could come into a disordered head.

The manner in which she spoke left not the least room for doubt. All his fears were instantly removed, his joy at which obliterated the remembrance of every thing he had suffered in mind and body, and he not only forgave her, but also made her an handsome present in recompence for her happy news.

But his doctors met with a very different treatment. He reviled them in the severest terms, for their ignorance and presumption in putting him to such torture, and tearing his constitution by such violent means, before they were certain of his ailment; and without permitting them to alledge in their vindication his assertions of what he felt, and intreaties not to leave any thing unattempted, that they thought might possibly relieve him, ordered them to be turned out of doors, without giving them a farthing for all their trouble.

I have seen that you were surprised at his lordship's indelicacy, and disregard to his health, in having an amour with a creature in so low a state of infamy and wretchedness, as to walk the streets to offer herself to casual prostitution; as well as at her expressing herself in a manner so much above her appearance, and circumstances. But the least acquaintance with the world would easily account for both.

When once a woman falls from chastity, the characteristic virtue of her sex, the descent to this lowest degree of human misery is natural, and seldom, very seldom, fails to come of course. The kept-mistress, who this day shines in brocade and jewels, and rattles about in her chariot, will in a few months spend the night in the streets, for want of an habitation to hide her head, and without clothes



to shelter her from the inclemencies of the weather, when the novelty that first recommended her is worn off; for no prosperity that is not established on virtue can last. Theirs indeed is of all the most fleeting; the vice which is their support affecting their own conduct by example, and making them lavish profusely, what they get from produsion.

Such had been the case of this female. She had been entitled by birth and education to better hopes; but vice had blasted all, and left her only the reflection of what she might have been, to aggravate her present wretchedness.

As to him! his health possibly was in a state not worthy of regard! and for his delicacy! the indiscriminate vague intercourse of the sexes effectually destroys that, as well as the sentimental attachment, which refines the desire of rational beings, and distinguishes it from the gross appetite of brute animals, so that in general nothing farther than the gratification of that appetite is now sought; and as that can be effected by any one object, as well as another, whether it is found in a palace or a brothel makes no difference, with those who profess themselves men of pleasure. The sex is all they seek, without regard to any qualifications; and consequently, when their appetites are gratified, they desert the objects of them with the same indifference, as they took them.

But to return to my master. It was some time as you may imagine, before he recovered the effects of this affair; but I remained not with him so long. The doctors, in revenge for the treatment they had met with, blazed abroad, with the addition of every ridiculous circumstance they could invent. This brought all his acquaintances have a laugh at him upon the occasion; to one of whom he lost me that afternoon on a bet, at a race, between two of the *maggots*, which they found in the nuts cracked after dinner.

## CHAP. XVII.

**CHRYSAI's master goes to be admitted into an extraordinary society. Some reflections not suited to the taste of the times. Rise of this society. A description of a monastery, with an account of its members, and of some of its rules.**

THE next morning after I came into the possession of my new master, he set out upon a party of pleasure of a most extraordinary nature. This was to be admitted into a society, formed of a number of persons of the first distinction, in burlesque imitation of the religious societies, which are instituted in other countries.

I have already told you, that I shall not give any opinion in religious matters. But whether the original institution of such societies was right or not, as the motive of them was the worship of the Deity, any attempt to turn them into ridicule most certainly must be wrong; the mind of man seldom being acute or attentive enough to distinguish between matters, which to appearance are so intimately connected, as the mode of worship, and the object of it; but generally involving either in the disregard affecting the other. In the present instance indeed, the disregard was designedly levelled at both alike.

To give you a proper notion of the scene in which my master was going to act a capital part, it is necessary to trace the whole from its original.

A person of a flighty imagination, and who possessed a fortune that enabled him to pursue those flights, cloyed with common pleasures, and ambitious of distinguishing himself among his companions, and resolved to try if he could not strike out something new, that should at the same time please his own taste, and do honour to his genius.

The mere gratifications of sense, in their utmost extent, not answering his design, he had recourse to the assistance of imagination to inbance them. The great butt, against which men of pleasure play off all their wit is Religion. Their reasons, for a practice so gross, are obvious. As the voice of conscience will sometimes intrude upon them so as to pall their highest pleasures, in the very moment of enjoyment, their first endeavour is to silence it, which

they find by experience cannot be done so effectually by any other method, as this of taking off the respect paid to religion, from which conscience borrows the terrors, that make its admonitions so unwelcome. Beside, they think it shews their superiority over the rest of mankind to laugh at what they are afraid of; as it is also convenient for their character of wit, to exert it on topics, where it is safe from being rivalled, by men of real understanding.

These weighty considerations determined him to season his Scheme as high as he could with impiety, in order to make it be the better relished. Accordingly after due deliberation on a matter of such moment, he at length hit upon a plan that pleased him.

In the middle of a large lake upon his estate there was an island, the natural beauties of whose situation had been heightened by every improvement of art. On this island he erected a building, exactly on the model of the monasteries, which he had seen in other countries; and to make the resemblance complete, there was not a vice, that he had ever heard imputed to the inhabitants of them, for practising which he did not make provision in his. The cellars were stored with the choicest wines; the larders with the delicacies of every climate; and the cells were fitted up, for all the purposes of lasciviousness, for which proper objects were also provided.

Thus far the ridicule, however criminal in itself, may seem to have been designed only against those societies of human institution; But it was beneath his genius and spirit to stop here. Nothing less would satisfy him, than to attack the very essentials of the Religion established by the laws of his country, and acknowledged by every serious person in it, to be divine.

For this pious purpose, when every thing was prepared for their reception, his next care was to find a fraternity proper for the place. But in this, his rank, and course of life made him not long at a loss. He selected from among his intimates a number equal to that of those, who had been at the first chosen to inculcate the Religion, which he designed to ridicule, whose names they assumed, *as he with equal modesty and piety did that of the divine author of it*: And to supply any decrease in this number

ath, or desertion from the terrors of reflection, he  
 ited an inferior order of as many more, chosen also  
 the greatest caution and regard to the latitude of  
 principles, their fortunes and mirthful accomplish-

probationary office of these latter was to attend up-  
 ir superiors in the celebration of their mysteries,  
 were all performed in the chapel of the monastery,  
 no other servants were ever permitted to enter, on  
 ost common occasion, as the very decorations of it  
 in a great measure have betrayed their secrets, the  
 g being covered with emblems and devices too gross  
 uire explanation to the meanest capacity ; and the  
 painted with the portraits of those whose names and  
 sters they assumed, represented in attitudes, and ac-  
 horrible to imagination.

was their care to keep their mysteries impenetrably  
 confined to this exclusion of common servants. The  
 nce of conscious guilt made them even distrust each  
 till bound to secrecy by oaths, and imprecations, re-  
 g their force, from the Religion thus abused by

An absurdity common among men associated for  
 ost flagitious purposes.

strong as the power of superstition is over weak  
 icked minds, (for nothing but the grossest supersti-  
 ould make them think oaths in such circumstance  
 g !) their secrecy was secured by a still stronger mo-  
 which was fear.

y were sensible that even suspicion of such vices  
 for ever exclude them from the society of all those,  
 in despite of themselves, they could not help hold-  
 respect ; and that so outrageous an insult upon the  
 vas liable to punishment from the secular power,  
 y they might by their interest evade the direct ef-  
 of which, yet the imputation would make them so  
 ous to the people in general, that they could no  
 hope to enjoy any of the lucrative employments of  
 te, if their resentment did not arise still higher, and  
 them take that punishment into their own hands !  
 ese fears prevented the secrets from being divulged  
 y such as had resolution enough to desert the socie-

ety ; as they imagined the slain could never be so effectually expunged, as to secure them from those consequences.

The rites of this society, and the ceremonies observed upon admission into it, will be best explained by the account of what I saw my master perform on this occasion, when he was a candidate for the higher order, having already served his noviciate in the lower.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*CHRYSAL's master arrives at the monastery. The manner of his being admitted into the society. Character of his competitor. The method he took to revenge the society's injustice in preferring CHRYSAL's master to him. The mirth of the company disturbed by the entrance of THE DEVIL, just as he was invoked by CHRYSAL's master. The effect of such a visitor upon the company. The DEVIL fixes upon CHRYSAL's master in particular, and makes him squeak.*

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when my master arrived at the verge of the lake, where he no sooner made the concerted signal, than a boat was sent to ferry him over.

On his landing in the island, he went to the monastery where he found the society just sitting down to dinner, at which he took his place among them. When they had made a short meal, and drank their spirits up to a proper pitch, they retired to their respective cells, to prepare for the solemnity they were going to celebrate. My master then clad in a milk white robe of the finest linen, that flowed loosely round him, repaired at the tolling of a bell, to the chapel, the scene of all their mysterious rites, and knocking gently thrice at the door, it was opened to him, to the sound of soft and solemn music.

*On his entrance he made a most profound obeisance, and advancing slowly towards a table, that stood against the wall, in the upper end of the chapel, as soon as he came to*

he rails, by which it was surrounded, he fell upon his knees, and making a profession of his principles, nearly in the words, but with the most gross perversion of the sense of the articles of faith of the religion established in the country, demanded admission within the rails, the peculiar station of the upper order, where the superior and eleven of the fraternity (the twelfth place was vacant, and now to be filled up) stood arrayed in the habits of those, whose names and characters they profaned by their assumption.

When he had finished, another candidate advanced in the like manner, and making his profession also preferred the same claim; as there were more who had a right to do, but discouraged by the superior merit of these two, they had declined their pretensions for this time.

The brotherhood having heard the competitors with attention, retired to the table, and kneeling around it, the superior repeated a prayer, in the same strain and manner with the profession of the candidates, to the Being whom they served to direct their choice to him of the two most worthy of his service.

The superior then proceeded to take the suffrages, of the rest, with the same mimic solemnity; when my master being found to have the majority, his election was exaltingly attributed to immediate inspiration, and he was accordingly admitted within the rails, where he received the name and character, which he was to bear in the society, in a manner not proper to be described, every the most sacred rite and ceremony of Religion, being profaned all the prayers and hymns of praise appointed for the worship of the Deity burlesqued by a perversion to the horrid occasion.

In this manner the evening was wasted till supper-time, when they sat down to a banquet in the chapel, in honour of the occasion, at which nothing that the most refined luxury, the most lascivious imagination could suggest to kindle loose desire, and provoke and gratify appetite was wanting, both the superiors, and the inferiors, who were permitted to take their places at the lower end of the table as soon as they had served in the banquet) vying with each other in loose songs and dissertations of such gross

lewdness, and daring impiety, as despair may be supposed to dictate to the damned, in both which, my master shone so unrival'd as to bear down the superior sprightliness, wit, and humour of all the rest; and compensate for the want of every companionable merit.

But while they were in the height of their festivity, an affair happened, that interrupted it for a time, and shewed their resolution, particularly that of my master, in a proper light.

The person, who had that day been his competitor for the honour of admission into the higher order of the society, possessed the qualifications, which he wanted; in the most eminent degree. He had such a flow of spirits, that it was impossible ever to be a moment dull in his company. His wit gave charms to every subject he spoke upon; and his humour displayed the foibles of mankind in such colours, as to put even folly out of countenance.

But the same vanity, which had first made him ambitious of entering into this society, only because it was composed of persons of a rank superior to his own in life, and still kept him in it, though upon acquaintance he despised themselves, sullied all these advantages. His spirits were often stretched to extravagance to overpower competition. His humour was debased into buffoonery; and his wit was so prostituted, to the lust of applause, that he would sacrifice his best friend for a scurvy jest; and wound the heart of him whom he would at that very moment hazard his life and fortune to serve, only to raise a laugh; in which he was also assisted by a peculiar archness of disposition, and an unlucky expertness at carrying his jests into practice, as he proved upon this occasion.

Though he disdained to decline the late competition, as the others did, he had been well aware that my master's higher rank in life would carry the point in dispute against him for which injustice he resolved to revenge himself in the most signal manner.

For this purpose he had contrived the night before, to bring into his cell a great *Baboon* which he had provided for the occasion. When the brotherhood retired to their cells after dinner, as I have told you, to prepare for the ceremony, he availed himself of the office of keeper of the chapel, which he then filled, to convey this creature,

dressed up in the fantastic garb, in which childish-imagination clothes devils, into the chapel, where he shut him up in a large chest, that stood there to hold the ornaments, and utensils of the table, when the society was away. To the spring of the lock of this chest he fastened a cord, which he drew under the carpet that was on the floor to his own seat, and there brought the end of it through an hole, made for the purpose, in such a manner that he could readily find it; and by giving it a pull, open the chest, and let the *Baboon* loose, whenever he pleased, without being perceived by any of the rest of the company.

Accordingly, when they were all in the height of their mirth, on my master's kneeling down, and with hands and eyes raised toward Heaven repeating an invocation, in the perverted phrase of Holy Writ, to the Being whom they served, to come among them, and receive their adorations in person, he pulled the cord, and let the animal loose, who, glad to be delivered from his confinement, gave a sudden spring upon the middle of the table.

The effect, which the sight of such a visiter had upon them, may be better conceived than expressed. Their attention had been so fixed upon what my master was saying, that they perceived not from whence he came; and his appearing so critically at the invocation, and in such a shape, made them conclude he was the Being invoked.

Terrified out of their senses by this thought, they all roared out with one voice, *The Devil! The Devil!* and starting from their seats made directly toward the door, tumbling over one another, and over-setting every thing in their way.

In the height of this uproar and confusion, the *Baboon* righted at the effects of their fear, happened to leap upon my master's shoulders, as he lay sprawling on the floor, who turning about his head and feeling the shock, saw the animal grinning horribly at him, and concluded the Devil had obeyed his summons in good earnest, and come to carry him bodily away.

Driven as he was to despair, by this thought, he strove however, in the instinctive impulse of self-preservation, to shake off the invader but; he, instead of loosing his



hold, on his repeated efforts, only clung to him the closer, clasping his paws around his neck, and chattering with spight at his ear. This completed the caitiff's distress. Every shadow of spirit failed him, and conscious guilt suggesting to him the meaning of this unintelligible jargon, he attempted in the blindness of his fear to move the very Devil to pity, by his pathetic wailings, and supplications.

"Spare me, gracious Devil!" (said he) "spare a wretch, who never was sincerely your servant! I sinned only from vanity of being in the fashion! thou knowest I never have been half so wicked as I pretended; I never have been able to commit the thousandth part of the vices, which I have boasted of. Take not then the advantage of that vanity; but judge me only from my actions. I knew not that thou wouldst have come, or I should never have invoked thee! leave me therefore, and go to those, who are more truly devoted to thy service. I am but half a sinner. My conscience always flew in my face when I committed any crime! my heart gave the lie to my tongue, when I gloried in my vices; and I trembled at the damnation I affected to brave! O spare me therefore, at least for this time, till I have served thee better. I am as yet but half a sinner."



## CHAP. XIX.

*The DEVIL is degraded to a BABOON, and his appearance well accounted for, which restores the mirth and courage of the company, and particularly of CHERYSAL'S master, who exerts himself to recover his character. The appearance of the be-deviled BABOON is traced next day to his introducer, who, at the instance of CHERYSAL'S master is expelled the society for presuming to ridicule their rights. Further consequences of this affair make the superior break up his monastery, and build a church..*

WHILE my master was making this essay of his eloquence upon the Baboon, the person who had brought him

there took the opportunity of the consternation the whole company was in, to open one of the windows unperceived by them for the animal to make his escape, which he no sooner saw, than he made directly to it, giving my master an happy release.

Before he could get clear off though, one of the company, who was bolder than the rest, having mustered resolution to raise his head, got a full view of him, and perceiving what he was, just as my master concluded his supplication. "Your prayers are heard!" (said he, starting up and speaking as soon as a burst of laughter gave him utterance) "Your prayers are heard for this time; and that Devil of a great *He-Baboon*, that's just gone out of the window, despising *half a sinner*, has spared you, till you are fitter for his service."—

At hearing these words, they all arose from the floor, where they had lain sprawling on top of one another, and looking in amazement, at him who had spoke to them; "Courage, my friends!" (said he) "this is but a false alarm! our *master* is not so ready to come for us when we call him, or we should none of us all be here now. How a *Baboon* though should come here to scare us all out of our little wits in such a manner, the Devil may tell you, if he will, for I cannot; but I'll swear I saw one go out of that window?"—

And I'll swear too, that I saw him come in at it; (replied the author of the mischief, who saw no way to escape detection, but by preventing farther inquiry by this bold lie) "as I just then happened to look about to see from whence the wind came, that blew upon my poll."—

This eclclaircissement satisfied them all! they instantly set the room to rights, and plastering up their broken shins and noses, sat down to conclude their carousal, resuming their former strain, in which they all exerted themselves in an uncommon manner, to wipe off the disgrace of their late squeaking, particularly my master who *out-did his usual out-doing*, in profaneness, blasphemy, and wickedness of every kind, to recover his character, and convince them he was more than *half a sinner*.

They held in this hand, till nature sunk under the fatigue, when they retired to sleep off their debauch, in their

cells; where, as I said, proper provision had been for them, to reduce the theory of the day into practice the intervals of rest.

Though the affair of the *Baboon* had passed off so early, while their spirits were in such a flurry, when came to inquire more coolly into it next day, the trick came out. It had been impossible to convey him to the monastery, without the privity of some of the servants, who had all so often felt the jests of this gentleman that they were glad of an opportunity of being revenged upon him now, by making the discovery.

This account, confirmed by some circumstances in his behaviour, which they had not attended to at the time, plainly pointing out the guilty person, the superior immediately journeyed directly to the chapel to consult how they should proceed on so delicate an occasion. For though they always highly approved of such wit, when practised by others, they looked upon the application of it to themselves in the most heinous light, especially in such a circumstance as this, the consequences of which had exposed them to the contempt of each other, by detecting weakness, and shewing that the guilt in which they were was only feigned.

Mortifying as this was to their vanity, the thought, however, that the case was general, afforded them some consolation. However, to remedy the effect of this, and prevent a repetition of the like disgrace, it was proposed to mature deliberation, and much learned argument, the question, to bury what was past, by a solemn amnesty, and make a special law, whose observation should be enforced *by an oath*, that no member should ever presume to attempt exercising his wit upon the superior in any manner, or by any means whatsoever; on which oath, and asking pardon upon his knees, at the door of the chapel, the offender should be forgiven.

To this proposal, they all assented, except my nephew, who for private reasons thought the latter part of it too mild for so flagrant a crime. He had long cherished a secret grudge against the other, who not only often abused his wit against him, in a manner that he could not resist, nor knew how to resent, it being as polite as

keen, but also put him constantly to the expense of double wickedness, the only qualification in which he could possibly shine, to avoid being totally eclipsed by him : His desire of revenge also was strongest on this occasion, as he had suffered the deepest disgrace.

Accordingly he exerted all his eloquence, to shew the enormity of the crime of attempting to turn any of the rites and ceremonies established by the laws of the society into ridicule ; the letting of which escape without adequate punishment, he said, would argue weakness and want of spirit in them, and must end in the ruin of their authority ; for which weighty reasons he proposed that the offender should be directly expelled the society in form, as the only effectual way to vindicate their dignity, and prevent others from offering it the like insult for the future.

This gave the affair a new turn. They all took fire at the thought of their dignity's being insulted, and expelled him that moment, without even waiting to hear him in his own defence. But he soon had the satisfaction of seeing himself amply avenged,

The care they took to keep every thing they did secret, had long awoke the curiosity of the neighbourhood, who were the more severe in their guesses, the less able they were to guess right. But the affair of the *Baboon*, whom the servants got sight of, before he could be caught, and whether misled by his dress, or misrepresenting by design, gave out to be *the Devil*, was no sooner known, than a formal story was propagated over the whole country, that the end of their meeting was to worship the Devil, to whom this chapel was dedicated, and who had often been seen among them, in variety of shapes.

Scandal always meets easy credit. The story was believed by many, and repeated by more as if they believed it, never losing any thing in the repetition ; till such an universal alarm was raised among the people (who are content to infringe the precepts of Religion, without denying its authority) that the superior, whose seat was in the neighbourhood, found it necessary to dissolve the society, and effacing every trace of it, convert the building to the better use of a pleasure house, in which he entertained all his neighbours in general, whenever he was in the country :

Beside which, he also built a church, on an eminence near his house, that answered the double purpose, of convincing the populace of his regard to Religion, and of making a beautiful termination, to a vista which he had just cut through a wood, in his park.

I have anticipated these circumstances to satisfy your curiosity; as I have also omitted many, and softened more particulars in this account, which were too horrid to have been represented in their proper colours.

## CHAP. XX.

*A further account of the rules of the convent! with some striking instances of economy. A seeming inconsistency accounted for, from a principle not sufficiently understood. Some remarkable effects of vanity. Reason of the abuse of wealth.*

You are astonished how such scenes of debauchery and excess could be supported, either by the fortune of the entertainer, or the constitutions of his guests; but this shall be explained.

To prevent satiety or fatigues, these meetings were never protracted beyond a week at a time; nor held oftner than twice in a year: by which frugality of pleasure, they were always returned to, with the keenness of novelty: And as for the expense of them, that was defrayed jointly by the whole community; (the superior contributing nothing more, than any other member, except the first cost of building the convent, which he thought himself amply recompensed for, by the honour of having struck out the plan; and regulated by the strictest economy; the slaves of their lusts being sent back to the brothels, from whence they had been brought; and the servants of their luxury discharged, at the end of every meeting; and no more retained for the rest of the year, than an old man and woman who took care of the place,

To you who have supported the dignity of your nature

g the pleasures of that reason, which was given to man from brutes, to those of sense, which are common with him, the picture of this whole appears *over-charged*, and irreconcilable with the principles of human action, which always promote good, either present or future, however they may err in the thing proposed. But more acquaintance with life would solve this difficulty to you.

ral motive for attempting to turn Religion into what has been already explained. But as some are seen to follow this practice, who seem to cultivate their reason to great success; and whose actions, and even inclinations, bear not to have the remotest tendency contrary to virtue, it may be proper to account for such an

principle of action, impressed by nature on even the lowest lives, is self-preservation. From this brute principle they necessarily proceed regularly in the course for them, never swerve: But the rational animal, bewildered in his own imaginations, by the liberty which was given him to enhance the obedience to the dictates of reason, often substitutes in its place, by whose impulse he acts in conformity to it.

ambition; the real source of that ambition, which often, and plunges with open eyes into destruction, and maliciously it may be disguised under the pompous language of glory, and regard to the public good, as most of the extravagancies, and absurdities, which the superficial observers, and make them presently impeach as a defect in the work of nature, as neglect and perversion of its laws.

ular inquiry into the effects of this *suppositional* many of which, as I said, are blazoned as the virtues, while more are acknowledged to be the vicious crimes; or how nearly such virtues and vices proceed thus from the same source, may be almost curious and interesting in itself, is not necessary.

It is sufficient to observe, that its power is like the force of habit, reconcile contradictions, and the essential difference of things; to cope with nature, and over-rule the infirmities of nature.

This it is, for instance, that makes the *constitutional* coward, who trembles at the thought of danger, and would see his country ruined, rather than draw his sword in its defence; fight duels for a doubtful punctilio of empty ceremony; the superstitious wretch, who finds omens, in spilled salt, and crossed straws, and see Goblins, and Devils in the dark, profess infidelity, ridicule Providence, and dare the wrath of Heaven, by the insults and bravadoes; and lastly, this it is, that makes the hoary Sage, whose life has been regulated by the strictest principles of morality and religion, while passion might have rebelled against them, commence Libertine in the impotence of old age, and glory in vices he has lost the power to practice. Of the justice of these remarks the members of this society, of which vanity was the cement, as it hath been the origin, afforded the most glaring proofs.

You wonder what there could be to be vain of, in such an association! but you do not reflect, that vanity is never the result of real worth. The false glare of public estimation reflects it from the vilest and most reproachful objects.

The institutor of this society, was admired for every polite accomplishment, every power of pleasing in conversation; and the first set he chose were all of the same cast. This, with their rank and fortunes, and above all, the mystery of the institution, which set curiosity on fire, and gave imagination room to form the most flattering ideas of it, made admission into it, an object of universal ambition, as it seemed a proof of every member's meriting the same character; and when once admitted, a vicious fear of ridicule made too many ashamed to quit it; and even they, who did, were precluded from discovering any thing that might deter others, by the secrecy to which they were sworn.

There is one thing more, which from the particular circumstances of your own life affects you more than any other, in this account. This is the folly and ingratitude of lavishing the blessing of wealth to the dishonour of the donor; and with so little regard to its real use. But this, *as has been the case in other instances, proceeds from want of better acquaintance with life.*

It has been remarked by travellers, that in those parts of the earth, where the blessings of nature are bestowed with greatest liberality, the people seem least sensible of them; and are sunk in the grossest vice; as if reason and virtue were incompatible with the good things of this world.

The reason of this remark holds with respect to wealth in other countries. Provided to profusion with every thing they want, the rich look no farther than to the gratification of their appetites and passions; as the means to procure which are in their possession; they acknowledge no obligation to the power, which first gave, and still preserves the enjoyment of them; but on the contrary, affect to shew their independence, by prostituting it to purposes, directly contrary to his declared pleasure; and this causes that abuse of wealth, which generally mars the blessing, and makes the gift of it so dangerous.



## CHAP. XXI.

*Account of the members of the society. The history of the superior. The particular qualifications by which he arose in life. Success in a private instance encourages him to try his talents, in an higher sphere, from which he soon descends with disgrace. A striking inconsistency in his character.*

I SEE you desire to have some account of the several members of so extraordinary a society. When the great lines which distinguish the characters of mankind are marked by virtues, or even by superior abilities, that dazzle superficial observation, by the splendour of their effects, and pass for such, however different in the tendency of their exertions; the delineation affords pleasure; but on the contrary where those lines are all distorted by vice and folly; and distinguish from each other only by different modes and degrees of them; the contemplation is a pain: and to paint them a task so disagreeable, that nothing but



an impartial regard to truth could make it be undertaken. However your curiosity shall be gratified.

As the convent was dedicated to pleasure; you may imagine that play made a part of their entertainment. Contrary indeed to the scheme of all other parties of pleasure, it was not the first object of their meeting; and only served to fill up the intervals between other pleasures, which nature without some respite could not support in such excess. The circulation however, even in this piddling for mere amusement, gave me an opportunity of taking a view of all their characters; such of which as contained any thing worthy of your notice for you must not expect it from them all, I will give you some general sketches of.

As the looks of a man are generally a comment on his heart, I will place the whole company in your view, as I have done on other occasions, to assist you in forming a proper notion of their characters. At the head of the table sits the superior. You see every eye is expressively fixed upon him, in admiration at the vivacity, humour, and wit, on all he says, while by an art peculiarly happy, he alone seems unconscious of his own pre-eminence.

These talents, which from the intoxication of present applause, are much oftener of prejudice than advantage to the professor, by diverting from more solid pursuits, proved the foundation of his exalted rank and fortune; because always directed by the deepest and most delicate address.

The first instance, in which this address was displayed, was in his own family. He had a distant relation who had spent his youth in such busy scenes, as left not time for his imagination to wander in search of amusement. To a mind accustomed to be wound up to such a pitch, the charms of a conversation like his were a relaxation, irresistibly engaging. He insinuated himself insensibly into his favour, and by seeming to have nothing in view, but his pleasure, led him as he pleased himself, not only into all the lengths of his own libertinism, so as to be a member of this society, when the decline of life, at least, should have suggested more serious thoughts; but also at his death to reward his complaisance with a much larger portion of his fortune, than he had any claim to from consanguinity or the preference of reason.

Such success encouraged his ambition to higher attempts. Introduced by the same qualifications to the acquaintance of the great, he not only gained their favour by them, but also imposed them upon them for abilities of an higher class so far, that being secure of his subserviency to their designs, they admitted him to a share of their power.

But in this he had deceived himself as well as them, as he found to their disappointment and his own extreme confusion, upon the very first trial of his political talents when he shewed in the strongest light the difference between the abilities requisite to raise a laugh, and rule a nation.

He had sense enough however to see his mistake, before it had involved him in any consequences, from which he could not recede without danger as well as disgrace; and prudently sacrificing his ambition to his safety, he turned off all with a laugh, and returned to the enjoyment of those pleasures for which nature seemed to have so particularly designed him. Whether that enjoyment is as sincere and undisturbed though, as should appear from his looks and conduct, is a point not so certain, as you may be apt to imagine.

The principles, on which this society was originally instituted, and from which it has never deviated, the *professed ridicule of moral Virtue and Religion* should seem to have proceeded from an utter disbelief of a Deity; or at least, a fearless defiance of his power; but contrary to this, there starts not at his own shadow, a more abject slave to superstition and all its foolish fears, than he was at the time of his instituting it, and still remains.

Such an inconsistency requires explanation to you whose notions of life are formed solely from rational speculation.

## CHAP. XXII.

*Continuation of the history of the superior. The inconsistency in his character accounted for. The reason of his being sent early to travel for education. Political principles all necessary to be attended to, in a tutor. The method and effect of his tutor's care to instruct him in Religion. A frightful story gives rise to a frightful dream, which is interrupted still more frightfully. A tremendous apparition terrifies him into a swoon. Account of the apparition.*

THE political principles of his family being in avowed opposition to their Sovereign, the earliest care was taken to instil the same into him; and the ripeness of his parts and genius flattered them with a promise of his future consequence in the state.

For this purpose, before reason should have time to be convinced by experience of the injustice, and danger of such designs, he was sent abroad to be educated in a country, where every object should concur to prejudice him against the laws and constitution of his own, and the opportunity of personal intercourse confirm his attachment to him, whose interest he was intended to promote.

The public conduct of his life has sufficiently shewn the success of this scheme: as an incidental circumstance in the execution of it will also account for the inconsistencies in his private character.

The religious principles established in the country, whither he was thus sent for education; and the political ones, it was designed he should assist to establish at home, were so intimately and essentially connected, that it was impossible to find a tutor for him sufficiently attached to the latter, to answer the purpose of his family, who was not also at least secretly inclined to, even if he did not openly profess the former.

But this made no difficulty. Religion is in reality the thing least thought of, however pompously it may be professed in political schemes. They scrupled not therefore to commit his tender mind to the influence of such an one, regardless what impressions he might make upon it, beside those they desired. An opportunity which he did not fail to take advantage of.

dingly as soon as the tutor and his pupil were settled in the place of their designation, the former began his duty by displaying on every occasion the excellence and importance of the ceremonies and rites of the religion in which they lived there, as the objects most likely to strike the levity of youth, always complaining with a contemptuous sneer of the want of such in that of his own country ; and never failing to speak more directly at first, for fear of giving any alarm.

Useful as this method was, he had the disappointment to see, it did not succeed so well as he could wish. From the manner of his pupil's earliest education, so early enough to sink his own Religion in his opinion, some circumstances rendered the raising of any doubt in its place, a matter of more difficulty, than might have been obviously apprehended. His natural quickness of perception and of ridicule made him see every thing in the most favourable light, at the first glance, at the same time his dissipation and levity prevented his attending to the subtler arguments, often necessary to establish the truth of matters of such importance beyond the reach of doubt ; so that all the pains his tutor was piously endeavouring to enlarge his faith, threatened to work the contrary effect, of making him an infidel.

Notwithstanding this, the tutor, whose bigotted credulity allowed every fiction of superstition, had always a marvellous story of a judgment or apparition ready to supply the scoffs of his pupil, and confirm the truth of what he himself advanced. The constant repetition of these tales, which he plainly showed his own belief of, gradually made such an impression on his pupil's imagination, as persuaded him of their possibility at least, if he was not absolutely convinced of the truth of every thing of which they were alledged ; and filled him with a prejudice which a good foundation had before been laid in every.

His mind was thus prepared to catch at every tale which the tutor took him one day to see the exhibition of those miracles, which are said to be wrought at the tomb of a contested saint ; and which really weaken the foundation of the Religion, they were devised to support.

The absurdity was too striking to escape his observation. He turned it into the most poignant ridicule, in spite of all his tutor's pains to defend it; who finding that his arguments had no effect, had recourse to his usual proof of an apparition, which he dressed up in every colour and circumstance of horror, to make it have the greater weight.

His pupil took not more than usual notice of the matter, while light and company diverted his thoughts; but when he went to bed, and found himself alone, and in the dark, the whole flashed upon him in all its terrors, heightened in every instance, by the liveliness of his own imagination.

What he felt in such a situation may easier be conceived than expressed. He covered up his head with the clothes; and lay sweating and trembling, till his mind was wearied with dwelling on the same thoughts, and he sunk into a kind of slumber.

But this was far from giving him relief. He was no sooner asleep, than imagination, now in her own empire, placed him, in the midst of the scene, which had just before been so elaborately described to him, by his tutor, from the contemplation of which he was delivered only to suffer still more severely; being awakened by sounds uncouth enough to startle, at such a time, the most resolute mind unacquainted with them.

Such a continuation realized all the horrors of his dream. He started up; and turning in the instinctive curiosity of affright to that part of the room, from whence the sounds still continued to come, saw four glaring eye-balls fixed upon him; at the same time that a voice distinctly articulated, but in a tremendous tone, and language which he did not understand, thundered directly in his ear.

The darkness, which prevented his seeing the bodies, to which those eyes belonged, and his ignorance of the import of the sounds, only added to his fright by giving room to imagination, not only to form the most horrible conceptions of them, but also to apprehend them still more horrible than he could conceive. He was not able to support such an attack; but giving one helpless shriek, sunk back in a swoon.

*His tutor, who lay in the next room, and had been awakened by the same sounds, but was not so much terrified at them, both because his mind was not so well pre-*

pared for terrors, and that he was acquainted with their cause, heard him shriek, and knowing his voice, ran to him, imagining he was engaged in a conflict, in which he might want assistance, with the *cats*, which he heard in his room; for from two of those animals, which finding the window open, had chosen it for the scene of their amours, had those dreadful sounds proceeded.



### CHAP. XXIII.

*Continuation. Behaviour of the tutor on finding his pupil in a swoon. He recovers; and terrifies his tutor by mistaking him for a saint. Charity begins at home. The tutor sagaciously guesses at the meaning of the mistake; and piously resolves to improve it. The pupil's full and true account of the apparition, with the tutor's honest addition to it. His repentance, and conversation. His tutor moderates his zeal for weighty reasons. He relapses; and his tutor for private reasons divulges the whole affair. The method he took to invalidate the story.*

You may judge how he was affected at seeing the person, upon whom all his hopes of wealth and préferment were founded, in such a situation. Aukward at the best, he now knew not how to attempt giving him any assistance, nor had even the presence of mind to call any one who could, so great was his embarrassment and confusion. Nature however soon delivered him from his distress, and restored his hopes, by the recovery of his pupil.

As soon as he came a little to himself, he stared wildly round him for some moments, and then fixing his eyes upon his tutor, who still stood gaping in amazement at him, he mistook him, from his being in his shirt, for the Saint that ran in his head, his imagination still continuing the former scene, and holding up his hands in a suppliant posture, as he lay trembling on his back, "O mercy, gracious Saint!" (said he) "Have mercy on my youth! never will I again presume to ridicule any of the sacred rit

of Religion ! never will I admit a doubt of any thing it commands me to believe ! O mercy ! mercy."——Saying which words he fainted away again.

This address, one word of which the tutor did not understand, threw him into a fright, almost as great as that of his pupil. He stood for some time stupified by astonishment, till the cold reminding him that he was in his shirt, care for his own health conquered every other concern, and made him go to put on his clothes before he attempted to do any thing for the other.

While he was dressing himself, he considered what his pupil had said, with rather more attention than his fear had permitted before, and recollecting the subject of their conversation the preceding evening, concluded that Heaven had made use of some supernatural means to subdue his infidelity, the impression of which remaining still upon his mind, had occasioned his mistaking him in the manner he did, for a Saint ; (for that he should be terrified to that degree by the screaming of the cats, never came into his head) and piously resolved to contribute his assistance to the deception, by taking no notice that he had been with him before, or even denying it, if he saw occasion,

With this intention, he returned to his pupil, determined though not to disclose his suspicion, till the other should make some discovery to direct him more certainly how to proceed.

His pupil, who was just come to himself, knew him directly now he was dressed, and catching his hand eagerly as soon as he came within his reach, " O my dearest, my best friend !" (said he pressing it to his lips) " What have I suffered since I saw you ? How dearly have I paid for the profaneness, and infidelity of which you have so often reproved me, with pious and paternal care. But never will I be guilty of the like again. I resign myself implicitly to your direction ; and will from this hour believe every thing you require me."——

His tutor, after giving him some spiritual comfort, and encouraging his perseverance in this pious resolution, desired to know, what had been the happy occasion of it, to which the other answered, " that some little time after he went to bed, the room was suddenly enlightened in a manner not to be described, when the apparition, of which he

had given him an account the evening before, stood before him wrapped in blue flames, and breathing smoke and sulphur, and calling to him in a voice that appalled his soul, denounced Heaven's vengeance against his infidelity, which he was just going to put in execution, when the holy Saint, whose miracles he had so impiously turned into ridicule, appeared all robed in white, and circled round with glory; and interposing between him, and the spectre, the latter gave a shriek that shook the room, and then vanished in a flame of fire; upon which the Saint turned to him with a look ineffably benign, and exhorting him to repentance, gave him his benediction, and disappeared."

Ready as his tutor was to believe every thing, that exceeded belief, when alledged in the cause of Religion, the circumstance of his own having been mistaken for a Saint, staggered his faith in all the rest, and made him for once justly conclude that the whole miracle was no more than a fiction of that fear with which the screaming of the cats struck him in his sleep, for he now plainly traced the effects of their voices.

However, far from undeceiving him, he improved upon the thought; and as soon as his pupil concluded his tale, with a grave face and solemn air added a sequel to it, of equal truth, but dictated by a very different degree of veracity; the former being deceived himself, and having eked out the illusions of his fear, as distracted imagination suggested to him; whereas the latter aggravated those illusions, by untruths premeditatedly devised to confirm that deception.

He said "that grieved at the danger with which an unhappy prejudice of education threatened the spiritual safety of one so dear to him, instead of lying down to rest, he had fallen upon his knees, and poured out his soul, in prayer and supplication, to Heaven, to enlighten his (pupil's) mind, and convince him of his errors, in which holy exercise he had continued ever since, till this moment, when in the impulse of a persuasion, which he now perceived to have been divinely inspired, that his prayers were heard, *he came to satisfy himself of the reality of so miraculous an event, for which he begged him to join in returning immediate thanks to Heaven, and the blessed Saint, who had wrought it*"



This completed the deception of his pupil, so far as to make him believe the truth of some parts of his own tale, which he was not altogether so certain of before. He arose therefore, and reconciling himself to the faith of his tutor, by the strongest, and most full professions, dedicated the remainder of the night with him to prayer, and pious conversation.

In the first heat of his devotion, he was for making the whole affair public, and openly joining himself to that Religion, whose truth was thus confirmed to him. But his tutor moderated the fervency of his zeal, sensible that such a step would not only defeat the political designs of his friends, which must be carried on under a masque, and in whose success his own wishes were most warmly interested; but also overturn his own hopes of being well rewarded for the care of his education, by a church-living of great revenue, that was in the gift of one of his pupil's relations, who had promised it to him, as soon as the incumbent, then sinking under all the infirmities of extreme old age, should die: For his religious principles never interfered with his interest.

For these most weighty reasons, though, as you may imagine, he communicated only the former, he prevailed upon his convert to be content with the private practice, without the profession of his new faith, till he should in the fullness of time be so happy as to contribute his assistance to the great event, which should establish it in his own country.

Such an argument could not fail of effect, upon one who found the fervour of his devotion cool so fast, that in a few days the whole matter was entirely reversed, and his practice as libertine as ever, though fear of seeing any more spectres restrained his professions within more decent bounds. For so deeply was the dread of them imprinted on his mind, that to this day he dares not to sleep by himself, or be a moment alone in the dark: Though his tutor soon after his return home, divulged the whole affair, as far as it affected not himself, with the addition of *many circumstances, if possible still more contemptibly false than the true,* to revenge his procuring the liv-  
*for one of his raking companions, and ingratiate him*

with a particular enemy of his, from whom he expected recompence for so pleasing a piece of scandal ; to induce which was one of his pupil's motives for instituting this society.



#### CHAP. XXIV.

*It of the members continued. History of one who had been a libertine, in speculation, after he had lost the power of being so in practice. How this happened ; the force of literary vanity ; and the reason why it is stronger than other. Instances of the advantages reaped from engaging genius. A new method of flattery is successful where all others had failed, and by a master-stroke makes it gain a signal triumph over virtue.*

the right hand of the superior you see one whose example should be a warning to mankind never to be off guard against the allurements of vice, while there is possibility, however remote and improbable of their falling into it.

His youth might have been pleaded in excuse of his ; and the busy application of manhood extenuated, speculative errors in opinion, his conduct had been governed by the strictest regard to the principles of moral and the precepts of Religion. But in the evening days, when all that heat and hurry give place to reflection, and the serenity of the prospect more than compensates for its approaching close, the whole scene retchedly reversed, and his setting sun over-cast, cloud of vices most blameable in any stage of life, aggravated ten thousand-fold in his, to which they were unnatural.

We told you before that vanity was the cause of a reproachful to humanity : The manner though of relating upon one, who seemed to be removed so far from its reach is worthy of attention.

One instance is the power of vanity so tyrannically exerted over the human heart, as when it arises from

opinion of literary merit. The reason is obvious. Real learning is the most effectual check to vanity; as it shews the instability of its foundation. When therefore any thing that makes pretence, however falsely, to that name; seems to administer to its support, it instantly looks upon itself as above controul.

Though early engagement in the activer scenes of his country's service had prevented his making any great proficiency in the more abstruse pursuits of speculation, his natural inclination to them, directed by a taste formed by the best education, made him embrace all opportunities of patronizing every advance in science, and improvement in the finer arts.

The liberality with which he indulged this inclination soon marked him out to the attacks of every needy adventurer in the trade of letters. Projectors consulted him on their schemes. Poets submitted their works to his correction. His virtues, among which munificence was never forgot, were the inexhausted theme of panegyric; and dedications declared to the world his abilities, and knowledge.

Adulation so gross was an affront to reason. He rejected with just contempt the praises to which he knew himself not entitled; and was superior to the flattery, which compassion for the flatterer often made him seem to pay for. Happy had he always preserved the same delicacy!

Among the crouds of parasites, who lay in wait thus for his favor, was a person, whom idleness seduced to prefer this abject state of dependence to the pursuit of a liberal profession, which he had been bred to: A baseness aggravated by his possessing every qualification necessary to have made him eminent in any state.

This man, who had thoroughly studied the human heart, soon saw that any direct attack upon his patron would prove ineffectual. He therefore struck out a new scheme, the depth of which secured it from detection, though at the same time, the difficulty of carrying it into execution would have discouraged any one, less anxious for success, *and confident of his own abilities*. He disguised the strongest flattery under the masque of the most cynical blunt-

and candour, and instead of praising all he did, and in assent every word he spoke, he missed no occasion differing in opinion with him, declaring he thought no man could debase the dignity of his nature so as to give up judgment to another, from any other than rational conviction, unworthy of the name of

behaviour so singular, necessarily attracted the notice of his patron, as the manner in which it was carried on won his favour: For in all the debates of any kind, in which this champion for liberty of thought held his ground, he managed with such delicate art, as to lead his patron to confute him, though frequently contrary to the opinion, with which he had originally set out. In trifles indeed, where being foiled could reflect no injury, he proceeded not with that caution, but often achieved a victory, for which he laughed at himself when it was over.

With others he observed not such moderation. He expected what it would, he exerted all his powers, (and as I have said they were) till he silenced at least, if he did not convince his adversary, over whom he then triumphed in all the insolence of superiority.

A method could not fail of success! his patron sure of coming off with honour, sought every opportunity of entering into debate with him, and contracted an esteem for him, as he thought had thus discovered to him his own weakness, while every one else declined entering into a contest which always involved them in disgrace.

Encouraged by this success, he boldly ventured upon a dispute the event of which was to decide his hopes. In addition to his own depraved taste, he had written a treatise in which the grossest libertinism was set in so advantageous and alluring a light, and the arguments against it were supported with so much plausibility and true wit, as were sufficient to put virtue out of countenance, and desert the sincerest votaries.

The contradiction between such principles, and the practice of his patron, through his whole life, would have destroyed one less enterprising, and experienced in the weaknesses of human nature, from disclosing them; but,

he had lately made some discoveries, which emboldened him even to push his designs much farther, than owning himself the author of that book.

While the vigour of life had enabled his patron to persist in busier pursuits, he had despised the flattery paid to his literary merit ! but as soon as the infirmities of age rendered him unfit for such employment, he with a natural partiality gave the preference to that preeminence, which he thought still within his reach, and affected to slight all fame, that was not founded on the nobler labours of the mind.

This was a sufficient direction to the parasite. He immediately shewed his book with a mysterious air, to several of his patron's friends, giving them broad hints at the same time, but under the seal of secrecy, that he was author of it. There is no way so effectual as this to spread any story. One whispered it to another, till in a few days, the whole town was in the secret.

The hints, and allusions which were every hour thrown out to the patron on this occasion, perplexed him not a little, as he knew not what they meant. A secret though in the possession of so many could not possibly remain long such to him. One of his acquaintances provoked at the seeming affectation of his not understanding his hints, told him the whole affair.

Much as he was surprised at the account, vanity would not let him suppress it by a direct negative, as the book was mentioned in terms of the highest praise. He answered with the coy evasions of modesty, the most effectual affirmation, and shifted off any farther discussion of the subject, till he should be better informed.

Accordingly the moment his friend left him, he sent for the author of the report, and charging him with it, desired to see the performance which he had done him the honour to father upon him.

The parasite, who took his cue from the looks of his patron, was far from denying the charge. He presented him the book without hesitation, saying with his usual bluntness, that if it was not actually written by him, it *was literally written from him*, being nothing but what he

had frequently said on those subjects ; and therefore might without any injustice be asserted to be his.

The advantageous manner in which the patron had heard the book spoken of prevented his making any reply till he should have read it, when he was so struck with the various beauties of it, that vanity subdued all his virtue, and deprived him of the power of denying it. " If the sentiments are mine !" (said he, blushing at his own baseness, as he spoke) " I am obliged to you for placing them in so advantageous a light ; and think I ought to decline sharing in an honour, so much of which belongs to another."—

Such a repulse was no way discouraging. The parasite repeated his assertion that the whole was genuinely his, both in the words and sentiments, as indeed he knew not any other, whose they could be ; and insisting that he had no more merit in the affair, than barely that of writing them down, a liberty for which he begged pardon, appealed to his former conduct to acquit him of so mean a piece of flattery, as giving to another the honour of a work which had not its equal.

It is not difficult to persuade a willing mind. The patron could no longer deny what was so clearly proved ; and what his own conscience bore testimony to, against his false modesty. All that remained was to act in such a manner, that his practice should not contradict this declaration of his principles ; and so raise a doubt of their authenticity.

But after having made the first step, he found no difficulty in this. He directly changed the whole tenor of his life. He laughed at morality, ridiculed Religion ; and professed vices he was unable to practice : And lastly to complete his character procured admission into this society, which, as I said, was the proof of every polite accomplishment and qualification ; where he nods, as you see, over the grave, as insensible to the mirth, and pleasures, enjoyed by his companions, as of the despicableness and danger of his own situation.

As for his parasite, his end was gained. From that moment he commanded him as he pleased, sharing in the en-

joyment of his fortune while he lived ; and sure of such a portion of it, if he survived him, as should sufficiently supply his appetites, the only use for which he desired a fortune.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.











